

THE TIMES Tomorrow

The last Bohemian
The startling photographs of Josef Koudelka, a Czech who owns little more than a camera

Go fly a kite
The history of the kite and how to make one with a copy of *The Times*

What price baby?
Bold colours and new ideas for infant fashion

Spurred on
Tottenham Hotspur's new manager, Peter Shreeves, tells how he has taken the team to an early lead

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared by three winners yesterday: Mr Ivor Davis of Eynsham, Oxford; Diana Summers of Tisbury, Wiltshire; and Mrs Fildes of Dagenham, Essex. Portfolio list page 18; rules, how to play, Information Service, back page.

Hongkong queues to read pact

Almost a million copies of the draft agreement between Britain and China on the future of Hongkong had been distributed in the colony by last night. To cope with the queues, a print order has been placed for another 800,000.

Tax rebate hope for ex-wives

Hundreds of divorced women may claim tax rebates over maintenance orders after a court ruling that the maintenance money could go to her son, thus becoming tax-free.

Karpov again

Defending champion Anatoly Karpov defeated Gary Kasparov in 70 moves to take a 2-0 lead after six games of their world chess title contest in Moscow.

Hailsham attack

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone claimed judges were subjected to unreasonable and ill-informed attacks by the press and politicians and they had hounded one judge to death.

Priest's visit

Dr Beyers Naudé, the rebel priest whose banning order was lifted by the South African Government on Wednesday, flew last night to visit the Durban six.

Buyers' warning

A purchaser has only a 50 per cent chance of selecting a trouble-free microcomputer because of misleading advertisements, dishonest dealers and software confusion, a consumer report says.

Secrets appeal

The appeal by Michael Betanney, the M15 officer jailed for 23 years for offering to spy for the Russians, is to be heard on November 13.

Olympic move

The International Olympic Committee is to investigate fairer ways of distributing profits from the Games, which amounted to some £120 million in Los Angeles.

In the balance

Britain's Davis Cup tie with Yugoslavia is delicately poised. Yugoslavia won the first rubber but John Lloyd's match was interrupted by bad light at 5-5 in the final set.

Leader page 13
Letters: On National Gallery extension, from Mr M. Manser and others; 'Durban Six', from Mr J. A. Brown

Leading articles: IMF: Churches and building controls; Features, pages 8-12
A black division within Labour; Duarte's unfulfilled promise; David Watt questions the nuclear winter hypothesis; Spectrum: 75 years of Twickers; Friday Page: Bardot at 50; Obituary, page 14
Mr Robert Thousless Classified, pages 23-26
Motoring

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Labour offers new peace formula to end coal strike

● Labour Party leaders have proposed a new peace formula to end the miners' strike which could form the basis of fresh negotiations next week
● It is understood that party officials are keen to soften union insistence that only "exhausted" pits can be closed by substituting the word "exhausting"

By David Felton and Paul Routledge

A new peace initiative in the mining dispute put forward by Labour Party leaders could form the basis of the fresh negotiations between the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board expected next week.

But even as news of the initiative leaked out yesterday, the miners' president, Mr Arthur Scargill, was restating his rejection of the proposal to accept closure of "uneconomic" pits that present moves to end the strike seem certain to fail.

Mr Scargill said: "We are not prepared after seven months of strike to concede one point on this issue."

The coal board "has to move towards oil", he added in a policy statement unanimously backed by his 24-man national executive.

Although details of the Labour formula were not being divulged it is understood that party officials are keen to soften the union's insistence that only "exhausted" pits can be closed, possibly by using the word "exhausting".

That change can be justified, it is argued, by the union's acceptance at local level before the strike of the closure of two pits in Nottinghamshire which at present produce between one million tonnes of coal a year but whose reserves are

close to being exhausted to the point of unworkability. The thrust of the new proposals appears to be to take the closure initiative away from national level and switch it to local level, where union officials and local board managers can argue the case for the survival of specific pits.

The formula has been communicated to the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), which has been trying to arrange peace talks, and is also being considered by the coal board leadership, according to senior party officials.

Labour's formula would entail a compromise from the union which its leadership has so far shown a marked reluctance to accept, although party officials are equally insistent that there can be no possibility of the miners compromising on their demand for the withdrawal by the coal board of the programme to reduce the size of the industry by 20,000 men and 20 pits in 12 months.

Never the less, those working for a resumption of talks have been dismayed by recent statements by the Prime Minister and Mr Scargill, in which both forcibly stated their reluctance to compromise on pit closures.

The statements were thought to have made the peace process more difficult, although those close to attempts to reopen negotiations are optimistic that

both sides will agree to meet soon.

Labour leaders are backing the miners in their argument that the coal board should revise its production targets after the loss of 50 million tonnes of production during the strike, and that a precondition of any final deal must be the reinstatement of about 500 miners dismissed for alleged misconduct.

The plan's sponsors recognize the serious political ramifications of acceptance by the Government of a deal proposed by the Labour Party.

They also claim that they have evidence of recent communications between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman, in which the Prime Minister indicated that government support for him was conditional on his determination to close uneconomic pits.

Labour leaders believe that a combination of factors, including the growing cost of the strike, the threat of winter power cuts and increasing demands from business leaders that the strike be brought to an end, could make pressure for a settlement difficult to resist.

Yesterday Mr Scargill said after his executive meeting in Sheffield: "We shall continue to operate in line with the decisions of this union, and of

Continued on back page, col 1

Runcie unrepentant but with regrets

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has told Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman of the National Coal Board, he regretted the Bishop of Durham's description of the NCB chief as an "elderly imported American."

But the archbishop yesterday also emphatically rejected "repenting" over this support for the bishop's speech on the mining dispute. Dr Runcie said repeatedly that he agreed with the bishop's basic approach, and Gospel could not be "confined to the vestry".

The bishop himself, the Right Rev David Jenkins, said yesterday his reference to Mr MacGregor "was in no way directed at his personal integrity, sincerity, or efforts for a solution to the strike."

At his embroilment service a week ago, the bishop had suggested Mr MacGregor's withdrawal from the coal board chairmanship might help towards a settlement, as would less intrusiveness from Mr Arthur Scargill. He also deplored the way Government policies seemed to enrich the well-to-do while ignoring the plight of the poor.

Just as the subsequent furor was subsiding, the *Daily Mail* led its front page yesterday with the headline "Runcie Repents", saying that Dr Runcie had written personally to Mr MacGregor to apologise on behalf of the church for the "elderly imported American" remark, and for his initial public defence of the bishop.

Dr Runcie and his staff at Lambeth Palace spent much of yesterday denying the substance of the report, reaffirming the archbishop's generally favourable view of the bishop's sermon, and confirming that an exchange of letters with Mr MacGregor had taken place.

Each letter was handwritten. "I said that I had sympathized with Mr MacGregor for any hurt that had been caused to him or his family by personal remarks made in the sermon," Dr Runcie said. He saw his letter as a "pastoral act", he told *The Times*, in the spirit of the principles of reconciliation that

the Bishop of Durham had been advocating.

"I am astonished that the escalation built upon speculation has reached such heights," Dr Runcie added.

"We are creating areas of despair and poverty, and mistaking about the future. There will come a time, as you can see, when we must change."

The latest figures issued by the Department of Energy show that while total imports of all fuels fell by 27.2 per cent in the second quarter over the same period last year, the value of Britain's exports from the North Sea rose by 13.7 per cent over the comparable quarter.

The figures show that coal stocks at the power stations have been declining at the rate of 777,000 tonnes a month, but that there was 15.9 million tonnes in stock at power stations at the end of July and 22.3 million tonnes held in stock by the National Coal Board.

Coal consumption in the second quarter fell by 41 per cent, oil consumption rose by 30.4 per cent and the use of nuclear power increased by 15.6 per cent. Gas use increased by 3.6 per cent in the same period.

Total coal consumption in the three-month period was 9 million tonnes while working mines produced 5.2 million tonnes and open cast sites 3.7 million tonnes, a total only marginally below consumption.

The Bishop of Durham said in a statement that the Archbishop of Canterbury had telephoned him to repudiate the *Daily Mail* report, as "completely misrepresenting" the exchange of letters. Relations between himself and the archbishop were "as open and confident as they have always been."

The statement said: "I should like to add that my phrase about Mr MacGregor was... meant to draw attention to the provocative nature of the Government's importing him from the States, and from the British Steel Corporation, into a situation where such an action was bound to increase tension and confrontation."

The *Church of England Newspaper*, which deplored the appointment of Professor Jenkins as Bishop of Durham earlier this year, said in its editorial yesterday: "For once, we stand with David Jenkins, who had acted 'rightly and bravely in dealing with the miners' strike'."

Strike reports, photograph and Geoffrey Smith, page 2
Labour statement, page 4

Pits strike fails to halt fuel surplus

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain is still exporting more fuel than it imports, despite an increase in the use of oil - up 30.4 per cent in the second quarter of this year - to combat the effects of the miner's strike. Coal output from working pits will come a time, as you can see, when we must change."

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Strike reports, photograph and Geoffrey Smith, page 2
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Mr Gromyko makes a point during his speech to the General Assembly.

Gromyko attack on US leaves door open to dialogue

From Nicholas Ashford, New York

Declaring that "the Soviet Union wants peace and only peace with the United States", Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, called yesterday on the Reagan Administration to demonstrate with deeds and not only words its desire to improve relations with Moscow.

In a strongly-worded speech to the United Nations General Assembly on the eve of today's meeting with President Reagan, Mr Gromyko blamed the US for the collapse of nuclear arms control talks and the current fridity in US-Soviet relations.

But in an indirect response to President Reagan's speech before the General Assembly on Monday, in which he called for constructive negotiations with Moscow, Mr Gromyko carefully left the door open for a continuation of high level dialogue with the US.

"Today, many people are wondering anxiously if everything has been lost and the only thing left is to acknowledge that international relations have plunged into total darkness, he declared towards the end of his 70-minute speech.

"We do not accept such a view of the situation in the world. A feeling of doom is alien to our world outlook. An insurmountable barrier must be erected against war. An end must be put to the piling up of weapons in the world."

Most of his speech was devoted to a lengthy attack on the US and its Nato allies who, he claimed, had responded to Soviet attempts to halt the arms race "through modernisation of arms and through improvement and stockpiling of weapons".

Without ever mentioning President Reagan by name, Mr Gromyko appeared sceptical

about the genuineness of the President's call for a fresh approach to reducing international tensions.

In a reference to the Reagan Administration's tough anti-Soviet policies of the past three and a half years, the 75-year-old Foreign Minister declared: "Those who determine US policy today will have to do a lot so that their words and obligations they assume could be trusted. No attempt to substitute modifications in form for the substance of a policy and for the need to move away from militarism towards a policy of peace can be meaningful."

"The Soviet Union believes it is precisely concrete deeds rather than verbal assurances that can lead to normalising the situation in our relations with the US. The USSR will not be found wanting. Every American, every American family

should know that the Soviet Union wants peace and only peace with the US."

However, Mr Gromyko cast the US in the role of a "militaristic" and "obstructionist" aggressor who was to blame for virtually every escalation in world tension from the initial development of nuclear weapons to the proposed militarisation of outer space.

The military preparations of the US and its allies, he charged, had produced "a palisade of missiles - strategic bombers, naval armadas plying the waters of seas and oceans - hundreds of military bases scattered all over the globe - and colossal stockpiles of weapons of every type."

He also called on the assembly to approve another newly-submitted Soviet resolution condemning "state terrorism". The action was directed at the US which is supporting anti-government rebels in Nicaragua as well as providing sanctuary to large numbers of emigrants from Communist countries.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who sat silently throughout Mr Gromyko's speech, said afterwards that it was "sad and disappointing" that the Soviet Foreign Minister should give "yet another misrepresentation of history and a distortion of the peaceful and

Continued on back page, col 1

Benn pleads threatens Kinnock unity bid

By Philip Webster and David Felton

As Mr Neil Kinnock attempted yesterday to secure wider union backing for the plan to allow the reselection of Labour MPs by the full membership of local parties, Mr Tony Benn opened up the prospect of another phase of internal constitutional argument by asking the left to campaign for elections to Labour's shadow cabinet to be taken away from MPs and given to an electoral college.

Mr Kinnock was involved in behind-the-scenes moves to persuade the Transport and General Workers' Union delegation to next week's Labour conference in Blackpool to reject the advice of its executive and back the one member-one vote plan.

Although Mr Kinnock is confident he can win Monday's vote without the backing of the TGWU, he is anxious to secure as large a majority as possible on an issue which has inevitably come to be seen as a test of his leadership.

He is determined to resist calls, renewed yesterday, to retreat. But he is understood to have offered transport union leaders, in return for a vote in principle in favour of one member one vote, a year's grace in which the possible implications in the proposals could be looked at and guidelines drawn up for local parties.

If accepted, the deal would go some way towards meeting the demands of critics who have argued for delay, but it would still give the Labour leader a significant vote in favour of the principle.

The next round of reselections is due to begin in December but Mr Kinnock's view apparently is that local parties would be unlikely to rush the procedure if they knew that guidelines were being drawn up. Those parties bent on getting rid of their MPs could in any case do so under the proposals as they stand, because they are optional.

Mr Benn's proposal for a change in the method of electing the shadow cabinet came as many in the party were hoping that the constitutional disputes were at last ending. His idea would mean that the election of the shadow cabinet would be taken from the parliamentary party, which is still dominated by the centre-right, and given to an electoral college, as already happens for the leadership and deputy leadership elections.

It came in an interview in the left-wing *Labour Herald* in which Mr Benn also urged that any decision on the reselection rule change be deferred.

He said: "There is, however, democratic reform we shall have to promote soon. That is the election of the shadow cabinet by electoral college. You cannot have a party with two centres of power, as it is now."

Vickers opts out of Barrow yard sale

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

Vickers, the engineering company, yesterday abandoned its plans to buy back the profitable state-owned naval shipyard at Barrow-in-Furness, and said one reason was fears that the Trident nuclear submarine project might be scrapped.

The Barrow yard, where the Trident submarines which the Government has asked British Shipbuilders to sell back to the private sector by next year, Vickers, one of Britain's oldest engineering concerns, was the original owner of the yard until it was nationalized in 1977.

Mr David Plastow, the managing director and chief executive, said yesterday, however, that the company had decided against making a bid to buy its old business back from the Government. He gave three main reasons, including the possible cancellation of Trident.

The others were fears that the yard might be sold to a foreign owner in a few years if there were a change of Government, and

doubts whether it would any longer fit in with the companies post-recession recovery strategy.

A Vickers spokesman said that the fears about Trident were not based on any "inside knowledge" about the present Government's intentions, but were a matter of prudence.

All the main opposition parties have promised to cancel Trident, and the Government is coming under increasing pressure from its own backbenchers about the rapidly escalating cost of the project, which has now reached more than £10,000m.

The Barrow yard employs just over 12,000 men. It made a trading profit last year of £21.2m on turnover of £226.8m, making it the most profitable shipbuilding yard in Britain. City analysts have estimated that it could raise up to £100m when it is sold.

Vickers was paid £14.5m in compensation for the yard's nationalization, but is still pursuing its claims for extra compensation.

Lawson admits jobs forecast may be wrong

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, conceded yesterday that there is unlikely to be a fall in unemployment before the end of the year. However, he denied that his speech at the IMF in Washington on Tuesday, when he spoke of unemployment signalling a policy shift.

Mr Lawson was speaking on the BBC's *World at One*. Asked about his election-time forecast of a fall in unemployment this year, he said: "The year's not out, but it may well be proved wrong."

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Food allergies cause migraine

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Migraine is a food-allergy disease. That is the unequivocal conclusion of research reported in today's issue of the *Lancet*.

Furthermore, once the offending foodstuffs, which differ between individuals, were identified, a treatment was developed that gave protection against an allergic reaction. The main culprits were milk, wheat or eggs.

The investigation was made with a group of volunteers aged between 31 and 64, and it was conducted by Dr Jonathan

Brostoff, Dr Claudio Carini and Dr Jean Mourou, of Middlesex Hospital Medical School and the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London.

They can still offer only a tentative explanation of exactly how the foods cause an attack, and they emphasize that the allergic reaction is only one of many other causes of migraine.

This study of adults supports the discovery made last year implicating various foods as causing migraine in children at the Hospital for Sick Children

in Great Ormond Street, central London.

The adults, who had been referred to the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, were put on a diet avoiding colouring, food additives, sugar, tea, coffee, alcohol and any other conceivable known to provoke a migraine.

If no clinical improvement was observed, they were put on diets sequentially avoiding milk and milk products; all grains cereals including wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, millet and

rice and meats, pigs and nuts.

After a period of exclusion from the diet of five days for each one, the foodstuff was reintroduced. Those which were associated with migraine attacks were wheat, milk and, to a lesser extent, eggs.

Analysis of blood samples before and after an attack showed that, when the relevant foodstuff was eaten, the body produced one of the family of molecules that are generated to protect the individual against an infection or invasion by some other foreign substance.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

"I think the bishops are bound to speak out about public affairs... because of the serious state of division in the country." The Archbishop of Canterbury was at one and the same time proclaiming a truth and begging the question when he made this comment on the BBC's *Today* programme yesterday morning.

Even those who are most outraged by the Bishop of Durham's sermon should accept the right of bishops to speak out on public affairs. If that right were to be denied, how could one logically applaud the outrage of Roman Catholic bishops in Poland who protest against communist repression?

Of course, the circumstances are entirely different. But that is the point. It is not wrong in principle for the bishops to speak on political issues. It depends on the circumstances.

This is the question that Dr Runcie could not be expected to answer in a brief radio interview. But it is I believe the central question that needs to be examined calmly in the aftermath of the furor provoked by Dr Jenkins; when and where is it appropriate for a bishop to enter the political debate?

A previous and much loved Archbishop of Canterbury, William Temple, wrote in *Christianity and the Social Order*, published in 1942: "It is of crucial importance that the Church acting corporately should not commit itself to any particular policy. A policy always depends on technical decisions concerning the actual relations of cause and effect in the political and economic world."

Temple was himself a highly political churchman with left-of-centre opinions. He was not arguing that the clergy as individuals should abstain from political controversy.

Afraid of Church causing offence

But he was afraid of the Church as an institution making an ass of itself in fields where it could claim no valid authority, or causing hurt and offence to those of its members who might sincerely disagree with its secular calculations. The Gospel is not, after all, an infallible guide to exchange rate policy.

It might be argued that these propositions are nevertheless offered as a justification for Dr Jenkins, because he was speaking as an individual churchman. But Temple went on to write, referring specifically to industrial conflicts, that "it could hardly ever be right for the Church or ecclesiastical persons as such to propose terms for the solution of a dispute, because they lack the specialist knowledge required."

The phrase "ecclesiastical persons as such" is worth noting. I take it to mean someone deliberately using the authority of his ecclesiastical office to peddle his own prescription. That is what Dr Jenkins did. He was proposing terms for the solution of the dispute, and there can be few occasions when a bishop can use the authority of his office more deliberately than in his enthronement sermon.

However delicately he had referred to Mr MacGregor, Dr Jenkins would still have been erring in this broader respect. The bishop of Peterborough was surely right to suggest that such political statements could more appropriately be made in the house of Lords, though one would add television or radio interviews, newspaper articles and other occasions where a bishop would not seem to be deliberately invoking the authority of the Church.

Does this rule out, then, any comments on the miners' strike from the pulpit? Not at all. Dr Jenkins's brief reference to the violence of the pickets, "civil violence for group ends", was not out of place. Nor could one have objected in principle if the bishop had thought it necessary to criticize police violence.

One would have thought that he had got it wrong, but not that he was in the wrong to say such a thing on such an occasion. He would have been making a moral protest on an issue that did not require technical expertise.

But what if there is now a mood of hostility within the Church towards the moral values of the present Government? Would that not justify a more general moral protest, and from the pulpit too?

If the Church has indeed concluded that the policies of the democratically elected government of this country are morally unacceptable, then it has a duty to speak out. But it does not seem that it has weakened its voice of moral protest by indulging in political rhetoric.

Switch to roads by British Steel may cost BR millions

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British Rail stands to lose coal-hauling contracts worth many millions of pounds after a British Steel Corporation decision to switch much business from rail to road.

British Steel, which is BR's second biggest customer after the Central Electricity Generating Board, has had to find alternatives to the railways during the miners' strike. The contract to move coal by rail from South Wales pits to The Llanwern steel works is almost certain not to be renewed and there are doubts over how coal will be delivered to the Ravenscraig works in Scotland when the miners' dispute is settled.

The loss of the main part of BSC's coal-moving business would pose a serious threat to the viability of BR's freight operations and again presents the Government with a problem over state-funding of the railways.

Rail unions have refused to move coal to the integrated steelworks almost from the start of the miners' strike and with seven months experience of operating lorry convoys, BSC believes that the cost is only marginally in favour of rail. But senior BSC executives are convinced that this is outweighed by the greater flexibility of road haulage.

One said that when rail contracts came up for renewal, BR could not be guaranteed the business. "Life will never be the same again", he said.

"The road haulage system has had a fair bit of hammering, but operators have stuck with us and we are not going to turn our back on them. They have made money out of this, but they have helped to keep us going."

BSC's other rail contracts, covering in particular the distribution of finished products, have been unaffected.

Despite the miners' attempts to close steelworks, BSC has managed to maintain output at a rate of just under 300,000 tonnes a week this year, about 8,000 tonnes a week up on the same period of 1983.

The corporation also believes that its losses of £3,500,000 to £4m a week are entirely due to the impact of the strike, and the falling pound. Most of BSC's raw materials are priced in dollars.

BSC's road haulage plan could encounter opposition from several unions (Barrie Clement writes).

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, indicated at the start of the pit strike that any union taking supportive action would be guaranteed backing by his members in the event of what he called retribution by employers.

Rail unions would oppose the plan and call on the Transport and General Workers' Union, with its considerable lorry driver membership, to black any attempt to switch contracts.

Use of oil in second quarter up by 30.4%

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Despite increased use of oil to combat the effects of the miners' strike - consumption was up by 30.4 per cent in the second quarter of this year - Britain is still exporting more fuel than it imports, and coal output from working pits is almost matching consumption.

The latest statistics issued by the Department of Energy show that while the total imports of all fuels rose by 27.2 per cent in the second quarter of this year compared with the same period in 1983, the value of Britain's exports from the North Sea rose by 13.7 per cent over the same period.

The figures show that coal stocks at the power stations have been diminishing at the rate of 777,000 tonnes a month, that there were still 15.9 million tonnes in stock at power stations at the end of July and 22.3 million tonnes were held in stock by the National Coal Board.

In the second quarter this year coal consumption fell by 41 per cent.

Miners' pickets say that large amounts of oil are being moved into Didcot power station in Oxfordshire, giving rise to rumours that it may be used instead of coal.

Black vote may desert Labour without more party jobs

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party was warned yesterday that black voters might be urged to desert the party at the next general election unless they are given an automatic right of representation in the party's power structure.

The warning came as it became clear that the Labour Party leadership faces an embarrassing vote at the annual conference next Wednesday on demands for special black sections to be allowed in the party at constituency and national level, a proposal to which Mr Neil Kinnock and other party leaders have made clear their opposition.

The national executive committee is expected to decide at its pre-conference meeting on Sunday to ask the conference to "remit" and not vote on motions calling for black sections.

But, it was learnt yesterday, the movers of the motions are unlikely to go along with such advice and plan to insist on a vote, fully expecting to be defeated.

The national executive wants the issue delayed to enable a consultative document, *Black People and the Labour Party*, drawn up by an NEC working party and published yesterday, to be discussed within the party.

The document sets out the case for and against black sections but makes no final recommendation on an issue which divided the working party, as its chairman, Mr Jo Richardson, admitted yesterday.

But at a press conference to publish it Mr Phil Sealy, a member of the steering committee organizing the call for black sections, and a councillor in Brent, north London, made clear that if the proposal was defeated next week the campaign would go on.

Although the party has assumed that it can still count on black people's votes, it has been suggested that some black people are questioning their support for Labour, spurning mainstream party politics and organizing into their own self-help and pressure groups, it says.

New rift, page 12

DHSS strike may be called off today

The five-month old strike by computer operators at the Department of Health and Social Security's main office at Newcastle upon Tyne may be called off today.

A call to end the action on the ground that it has been ineffective will be considered today by the national executive of the Civil and Public Services Association.

The CPSSA is faced with a double dilemma. Apart from reservations over the effect of strike action at Newcastle, there is also a measure of doubt over a call for supportive action by other computer operators at Reading and Livingston, scheduled to take place from October 10.

Executive members will today have to decide whether it is just to subsidize members at Newcastle while denying support to those scheduled to be called out on strike.

Hailsham blames critics for hounding judge to death

By Frances Gibb

Lord Hailsham, of St. Mary-lebone, the Lord Chancellor, last night reiterated accusations that politicians and the media were guilty of hounding judges and had brought about the death of one judge by their persecution.

The judge, he said, would be alive today "had he not been hounded, as I think, to his death as a result of criticisms of a single sentence imposed by him".

The Lord Chancellor is believed to be referring to Mr Justice Roderick Smith, who died of a heart attack in April 1981, aged 54, a few months after being criticized over his sentences in the Maw sisters murder case. Lord Hailsham first raised the issue in a lecture in May 1983.

He imposed prison sentences of three years on two sisters, Annette and Charlene Maw, killing their violent and drunken father with a kitchen knife. The Court of Appeal refused to lift the sentences but reduce that of the younger girl.

One prominent QC said yesterday: "The judge was a very nice and extremely sensi-

Parents 'offer money for apprenticeships'

By Michael Horsnell

Parents of unemployed school leavers are said to be offering building firms up to £1,000 to take them on as apprentices to save them from the dole queue.

The claim was made yesterday by the Federation of Master Builders after meetings between Mr Bill Hilton, its national director, and builders in different regions.

The federation is largely blaming the Construction Industry Training Board, which imposes a staff levy on employers to finance training schemes. It charges them from £18 a year for a labourer to £71 for a carpenter.

The federation says that the high cost means fewer firms are taking on apprentices. It was unable to cite cases where money has been offered, and said that it believed none had been accepted.

Stockbroker remanded on fraud charges

Mr Jonathan Steel, a partner in the City stockbroking firm of Kemp, Mitchell and Co, has been remanded on unconditional bail until November 27 after charges of conspiracy to defraud were brought on Wednesday.

Mr Steel appeared before Guildhall magistrates yesterday morning. A 15-month fraud squad investigation started in June 1982 which resulted in a charge which alleges conspiracy to defraud the Tring Hall Securities issuing house.

Mr Denis Poll, Tring's former managing director and co-founder, was arrested and charged with the same offence on Tuesday. An additional charge against Mr Poll alleges that he stole 10,000 shares worth £200,000, in International Communications Technology. Mr Poll was remanded on Wednesday on conditional bail.

A meeting involving the

present session Mr Speaker has been obliged to name members, afterwards suspended after a division, for insulting references to the judiciary."

Parliamentary safeguards were also habitually bypassed by unscrupulous members through the abuse of Prime Minister's question time or the passing of letters.

Lord Hailsham added that some of the more sensational sections of the media made reports, without mentioning names, whose sole object seemed to be to undermine confidence in judges as a whole.

"A very prominent member of the judiciary was quite recently described as a 'trigger-happy judge' and twice during

National Industrial Relations Court to have suffered a temporary "exile".

In another apparent reference to Sir John, Lord Hailsham cited examples of how every time a judge made a controversial decision, an MP could be found "either to attack him by name or the judiciary in general. All too often he would tell the press he was demanding an explanation from the Lord Chancellor or the dismissal of the judge."

One of these is believed to be a reference to Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Roll, who was said after his period as president of the former

Mr Arthur Scargill (left) and the NUM vice-president, Mr Mick McGahay, after a meeting of their union's executive in Sheffield yesterday.

Cheshire to sue for police bill

Derbyshire County Council is to be sued for the £1.6m cost of sending Cheshire police to miners' pickets.

Cheshire's finance committee decided yesterday to take Derbyshire to the High Court to recover the money.

Derbyshire Council, which is Labour-controlled, has refused to repay other authorities for the use of their police until the Government promises to reimburse the costs.

A striking Warwickshire miner, Mr Leslie Styles, aged 37, who accused a coal board driver of being a scab and punched him in the eye was jailed for 14 days for common assault at Warwick Crown Court yesterday.

The area council of the Nottinghamshire NUM decided yesterday to cancel its affiliation to Nottingham Trades Council which supported the pit strike and expelled delegates who are working miners.

The National Coal Board yesterday claimed a "new milestone" in Scotland with 300 miners reporting for work. The biggest turnout was at Bilston Glen Colliery.

NUM 'afraid of democracy'

Fear of the democratic process prompted the miners' union to defend an action by two Yorkshire pitmen who want a strike ballot, Mr Michael Burton, QC, for the two miners, said in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Nicholls gave the National Union of Mineworkers and the Yorkshire area of the union leave to defend the main action challenging the legality of the strike in the Yorkshire coalfield.

He will give judgment today on the pre-trial move by Mr Bob Taylor and Mr Ken Foulstone, both face workers, for "right to work" injunctions, pending hearing of the main action for a court order requiring a national ballot.

Mr Burton, opposing the move to put in a late defence, said that the union's real desire was delay. Neither the NUM nationally nor its Yorkshire area had been represented at this week's interim hearing, during which their leaders were accused by Mr Burton of "totally rejecting democracy".

Yesterday Mr John Hendy appeared for the union and said that the Yorkshire NUM had always made clear its intention to defend the main proceedings.

The reason the defences were not put in earlier was simply that they were overlooked", Mr Hendy said.

The judge said that although the union's explanation was unpersuasive, it would not be right to preclude it.

Mr Justice Nicholls's judgment today will come after a ruling in the action by three non-striking Derbyshire pitmen who want the strike in their area formally declared unlawful.

The Derbyshire men have already won permanent "right to work" injunctions, to which their area union submitted.

Thatcher talk to police attacked

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A Labour MP accused the Prime Minister yesterday of taking politics into the police station after what she told officers involved in coal strike picket line duty.

Millions of television viewers on Wednesday night saw Mrs Thatcher speak to policemen at the North Yorkshire police division headquarters after they had returned from Kellingly Colliery. She sought to justify in political terms the use of the police in the dispute.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, MP for Workington, told Mr

Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, in a letter yesterday: "Mrs Thatcher was abusing her responsibilities by making this statement."

Mr Campbell-Savours expressed his "sense of outrage" at Mrs Thatcher's behaviour. Although she had the right to support the use of police in pursuit of securing law and order where a chief constable felt action was needed, he did not have the right "to seek politically to justify to police officers a decision taken by a chief constable", he said.

The MP has asked the Home Secretary to seek the fullest explanation from the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister has sent a personal hand-written message to branch secretaries of the NUM in the Nottinghamshire coalfield where most miners continue to work.

Her letter congratulates the working pitmen and says: "May I say how greatly I and most other people appreciate what you are doing - you are an example to us all."

Labour statement, page 4

New Social services role urged

By Nicholas Timmins

A call for a new role for local authority social services departments involving greater co-operation with the voluntary and private sectors came yesterday from Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

Announcing plans for a consultative paper on the proposals, which effectively add a review of the role of the social services to existing reviews of social security, Mr Fowler said that social service departments need to adopt an "enabling" role.

He told the local authority social services annual conference at Buxton, Derbyshire, that whatever government was in power, "the resources provided by the taxpayer will be limited and less than the demands we face". Services, therefore, had to be provided as cost-effectively as possible. The question that had to be asked was: "Who does what best and how can they be helped to do it?"

That meant getting the best from everyone from the 1.25 million people who care for dependent friends and relatives, from employers' welfare services, from voluntary organizations, from private provision, and the local authority services themselves.

Mr Fowler emphasized that "I do not regard the suggestion that the social services department should assume an enabling role as a way of substituting private and voluntary effort for state effort".

But his proposals were seen by many as a drive towards more privatization. They were criticized by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Labour side of the Association of County Councils.

Mr Fowler said that the Government was accused yesterday of a breach of faith in rejecting a suggestion from its own working party that spoil from the new Belvoir colliery should not be tipped locally but should be used to reclaim former play workings in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire.

The working party reported last year that remote disposal was both technically feasible and environmentally worthwhile. But Mr Neil Macfarlane, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, said on Wednesday that the Government could find no way in which it could be achieved.

The best that he could offer was an undertaking "to explore the possibility of an agreement between the department, the NCB and London Brick to enable a limited amount of spoil to be moved by rail."

Mr Ffionn Hoileigh-Walker, secretary of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, described the decision as "very disappointing."

Anti-pollution group wants chemicals facts

By John Young

Friends of the Earth have asked Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, to issue a full public statement giving details of chemical discharges in the Pontypool Basin, in South Wales.

The four companies named by Mr Jonathan Porritt, the group's director, are Re-Chem International, Pilkington Glass, Gilling Brake Shoes and the Ontario Corporation.

Re-Chem has insisted that the closure of its plant in Annanbridge, central Scotland, announced recently, is for commercial reasons, although there has been widespread concern about the possible leakage of toxic chemicals.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia £10.00, Belgium £10.00, Canada £10.00, France £10.00, Germany £10.00, Italy £10.00, Japan £10.00, Netherlands £10.00, New Zealand £10.00, Norway £10.00, Portugal £10.00, Spain £10.00, Sweden £10.00, Switzerland £10.00, Taiwan £10.00, Thailand £10.00, USA £10.00, West Germany £10.00.

Shotgun curb sought by police committees

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Worried by the recent increase in attacks using shotguns, the Police Committee of the Association of County Councils yesterday called for action by the Home Office. Representatives of 33 police authorities were unanimous in demanding stricter controls over shotguns and ammunition.

Recent incidents involving shotguns included the fatal shooting of a policeman in Essex, the loss of an eye by a two-year-old girl near Chatham, Kent, and three armed raids in the Thames Valley area, in one of which a sub-postmaster was killed.

Essex Police Authority made representations in September 11 directly to the Home Office for for stricter controls on firearms, particularly shotguns. And the association's police committee last year called for a formal review of firearms with the intention of tightening security requirements for shotguns, after the blinding of a policeman in Gwent.

The Committee was yesterday voting a motion from Lancashire Police Authority to press the Home Office for early legislation to bring shotguns and cartridges under the same strict controls as other firearms and ammunition, under Part I of the Firearms Act 1968.

There have been seven shotgun crimes in Lancashire so far this year and three last. But last year there were 41 crimes involving shotguns in West Yorkshire, 57 in Merseyside and 60 in Greater Manchester - all Metropolitan counties bordering Lancashire.

Acid rainfall in Scotland halved, conference told

From Ronald Faux

Edinburgh

A 25 per cent decline in sulphur dioxide emissions in the UK between 1978 and 1982 halved the incidence of acid rain in rural Scotland, an international conference was told yesterday.

Dr David Fowler, of the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, said the trend was encouraging but the problem of acid rain was on a much larger scale than the UK alone.

The conference on acid rain, organized by the Scottish Wildlife Trust at Edinburgh University, is hearing evidence from scientists and others over the next two days in the hope of agreeing a course of action.

Dr Peter Brimblecombe, of the School of Environmental Sciences at the University of East Anglia, said acid rain was not new and gave a warning that measures to improve the quality of the atmosphere in one way could worsen it in others.

He pointed out that leaving the alkaline ash in burnt coal would almost neutralize the acid produced in combustion, although he did not propose a return to ash-laden smoke stacks.

Local tipping of spoil is condemned

By John Young

Agriculture Correspondent

The Government was accused yesterday of a breach of faith in rejecting a suggestion from its own working party that spoil from the new Belvoir colliery should not be tipped locally but should be used to reclaim former play workings in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire.

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سكدا من الراحين

Hundreds may claim tax rebates on maintenance orders after court ruling

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Inland Revenue may face claims from hundreds of divorced women for tax rebates over maintenance orders after a High Court ruling this week.

A mother was successful in having a maintenance order varied so that the money went straight to her young son and not to her and thus become tax-free.

Mr Justice Lincoln also held that for tax purposes, the varied order could be backdated to 1969, entitling the mother to claim a rebate from the Inland Revenue.

The Inland Revenue is at present considering an appeal in the case, which one lawyer estimated could cost it millions of pounds.

Courts already have wide powers to vary maintenance

orders but under new divorce laws, which came into force on October 12, the needs of children will be a first consideration of the court.

Under the new laws, the court will still be required to consider all the circumstances of every case. But it must also now consider the welfare of any children, and whether it would be appropriate to put a time limit on the order.

In this week's court case, the Inland Revenue had tried to argue that courts could not make retrospective orders.

Unmarried people can earn £2,005 before having to pay income tax, so unless the child has other income, money paid over in the child's name would remain tax-free.

Maintenance orders paid to

mothers in respect of the children often fall liable to tax because the mother works and brings her income over the £2,005 limit.

Average weekly maintenance a child is £15. So a divorced mother of two receiving £30 a week maintenance would have paid about £2,300 in tax on the money over five years if she earned more than the single person's allowance.

Divorce lawyers said that the ruling cleared up a grey area of maintenance law.

One barrister said: "There must be thousands of women in a similar position. They will now be in a position to go to court and ask for retrospective variations in those orders. It could mean the Inland Revenue paying back millions."

Theft and vandalism threatens churches

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

English parish churches are alive with tourists - more than 10 million went through their doors in 1982 - but the churches remain poor and in danger.

A fifth of the 16,800 Anglican churches benefited by more than £500 apiece from visitors' donations but as many as a third received no more than £50, and theft and vandalism remain major problems, according to an English Tourist Board report on *English Churches and Visitors* published yesterday.

There have been thefts in three quarters of all city centre churches, says the report. Two thirds of inner city and town churches have been hit by vandalism. On Merseyside, 90 per cent of parish churches were reported to have been damaged.

The parish churches were described as the "Cinderellas of tourism" by Mr Michael Montague, Chairman of the English Tourist Board yesterday.

He said: "There is a marked contrast between the magnificence of their aesthetic and historic presence and their lack of funds for promoting themselves as attractive places to visit. Parish churches were England's most under-used and under-valued tourist asset."

Thirteen churches attracted more than 100,000 visitors a year, says the report. Another 200 churches were visited by 10,000 tourists a year. There was growth in church visiting in the period from 1977 to 1982 of 1 per cent. Among church visitors, 18 per cent were from overseas.

Two thirds of the churches in the survey were used for cultural events such as concerts. The most popular churches were in Derbyshire, where 41 per cent attracted more than 2,000 visitors a year. Not far behind were churches in East Sussex, Cheshire, North Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, Cumbria, the Isle of Wight and Cornwall.



470 arrests in City

By Mark Rosselli and Adriana Caudrey

The police arrested 470 people in London yesterday in the third "stop the city" demonstration this year.

Eight hundred police officers were deployed in a huge operation which quashed all attempts to disrupt the heart of the City.

Four hundred officers from the Metropolitan Police had been sent to the City of London Police. All officers had orders to break up any large groups of

protesters, who included anarchists, punks, animal rights and peace campaigners.

The demonstrators, who stood not among the grey and blue city suits, were regularly ordered to keep moving. Those who refused were arrested and dozens of others were searched.

Most of the arrests were for obstruction, but there were also some violent incidents. One policeman was taken to hospital with head and neck injuries.



Nations not united over dairy products

By John Young, Agricultural Correspondent

If everyone drank as much milk as the Icelanders, ate as much butter as the Irish and as much cheese as the French, not only would it end the dairy surplus but would create an acute shortage.

That is clear from figures published in the latest issue of *Milk Producer*, the journal of the Milk Marketing Board, which show remarkable differences in national consumption. For example, Icelanders drink well over a pint a day, more than twice as much as Americans and three times as much as Germans.

The French do not drink much milk but they eat an average of nearly 20 kilograms (44 lbs) of cheese each a year, and only the Irish eat more butter. Other enthusiastic cheese eaters are the Icelanders (again), Swedes, Germans and Dutch.

Butter consumption is lowest of all in the United States. The British still drink rather more milk than the average, but only the Irish eat less cheese.

Mother cleared of plot to steal her son

A woman who "snatched" her son aged eight as he walked to school with his adoptive mother was cleared of two charges of conspiracy to steal a child yesterday.

Mrs Fiona Broad, aged 29, of Grosvenor Avenue, Highgate, north London, had told St Albans Crown Court that she thought the boy was being mistreated.

The boy was put into care soon after birth, going to foster parents when aged nine months. A custody battle in the High Court last May ended with the foster parents adopting him, the judge ruling that Mrs Broad could not see her son again.

Computer selling tactics attacked

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Misleading advertisements, dishonest dealers and a bewildering choice of computers and software give the purchaser only a 50 per cent chance of selecting a microcomputer which will work without problems.

These are the conclusions of a report on the computer industry prepared for the October issue of the magazine *Which Computer?*

It says: "Misleading advertising over-emphasizes the ease and the friendliness of very complicated machines and reveals only a fraction of the real cost of computerization..."

Software or hardware is likely to arrive months - even years - late.

There is a good chance that the machine sold to you will not do the job for which you have purchased it.

The report is a guide to the business computing market rather than to home computers, although there is a large overlap as the home users are attracted to more sophisticated machines.

It says that there is a confusing choice because there are 696 different varieties of hardware and more than 4,000 general business software programs sold in Britain. There are also 2,000 computer consult-

ants, 1,900 of whom have financial ties with software and hardware companies.

This is scathing criticism of computer dealers in the report. It says: "There are 2,000 computer dealers, many of whom are unscrupulous, dishonest, technically ignorant or financially unstable."

The result, the survey claims, is an array of shops, many of which are only interested in selling the customer any micro-computer.

The 28-page report concludes that users need education to prevent them from spending thousands of pounds on software which they eventually

buy. Microcomputer software prices could be halved and put pressure on micro and computer games shops, when computer programs are delivered to home users across telephone lines. "Telesoftware" is poised to have a big impact on the cost of distribution, Rediffusion Computers claims.

The retail software pound is split in the following way: 30-40p for the retailer, 15-20p for the distributor, 35-45p for the publisher and 5-20p for the author.

Doctors' expenses go to DPP

West Yorkshire police are investigating alleged irregularities in claims made by doctors.

It is understood the allegations involve doctors claiming money for visiting patients during or after pregnancy when no such visits have taken place.

The investigations follow a complaint from the Kirkstall family practitioners' committee.

A report has been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions but police refused to confirm reports that it named eight doctors and that 170 more would be interviewed.

£25m jets order

British Aerospace has won another US order, worth £25m, for its 146 Regional Jet, the airliner it hopes to sell to British Airways to replace its noisy BAC 1-11s. The new order is from Aspen Airways of Denver, Colorado.

Butterflies safe

Naturalists are confident that the moving by lorries of the Suffolk home of the endangered silver-studded blue butterfly to another site has been successful. The original site at Warren Heath, near Ipswich, is being developed.

Hover fireman

The British Airport Authority has bought a £10,000 Pindair Skima hovercraft for Heathrow Airport, London, to enable the emergency fire service to cross areas of water west of the airport in the event of a crash.

Actor dies

Toko Townley, the veteran actor who played Sam Pearson, a character in television's *Emerald Farm*, died yesterday in Leeds General Infirmary after a heart attack.

Non-stop

Singapore (Reuters) - Singapore Airlines will fly non-stop from London to Singapore from October 29 - but not in the opposite direction cutting the flight time by about two hours to 12½ hours.

National guide for home buyers and sellers

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The day when a potential house buyer can choose his new abode by pressing a button on his computer at home came closer yesterday with the launching of a computer-based information service by National Property Link.

Computers have been a tool of the estate agent's trade for some time now, but National Property Link claims that its system is the most comprehensive.

The company was set up earlier this year with the aim of providing estate agents with a low-cost system giving them access to properties throughout Britain.

The new system gives estate agents computerized lists of properties and applicants and the facility for matching the two. Estate agents will be able to

share details with other agents by feeding details into a national database.

Home computer users will be able to look for property if they buy the package, and if they find a property of interest can then contact the estate agent selling it.

Several levels of security are built into the system to ensure that information can only be viewed by those classes of subscribers laid down by the agent. Information can be restricted to other offices within a group of agencies or a consortium, or be opened to all subscribers and the general public.

Using the Commodore 64 microcomputer, the package is linked with the Compunet national network, which provides a range of services to subscribers including banking,

Tourists urged not to tackle muggers

By Barbara Day

British holidaymakers in Spain should not attempt to hold onto their belongings when attacked by muggers, Senor Francisco Gadea, the Spanish deputy director of tourism, said yesterday.

Speaking to an audience of British victims of holiday crime in Spain, he said: "Don't try to hold onto your property. It is better to lose your bag than your life."

Senor Gadea was taking part in a discussion on Thames Television's *Daytime* programme about the recent spate of attacks on British tourists in Spain.

He said his government had spent £2.5m on 12,000 additional policemen and 4,000 extra police vehicles.

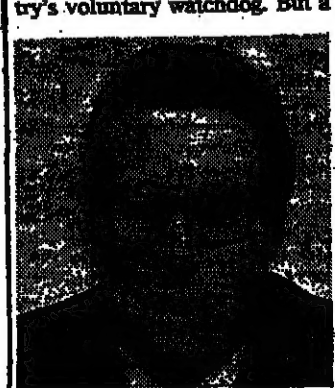
Mr Timothy Renton, Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, renewed his warning to British tourists not to "have a go."

New controls to stop deceptive advertising

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Legal sanctions are to be introduced by the Government to end the publication of misleading advertising.

Control of most material will remain with the Advertising Standards Authority, the industry's voluntary watchdog. But a



Sir Gordon Borrie: Fiscal sanctions

final legal sanction will soon rest with Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading. He will be able to control give-away prizes, publications and direct mail advertising.

The plan is for Sir Gordon to be given powers to seek a court order banning advertisements which "deceive, mislead or confuse with regard to any material fact."

At present advertisers can refuse to stop publishing misleading advertisements leaving the Advertising Standards Authority powerless unless a third party - such as a publishing house - bans an advertisement or demands changes in it.

Sir Gordon's new role would strengthen the hand of the authority. A working party recommended in 1980 the introduction of legal powers. Sir Gordon has also said that standards could deteriorate.

GCHQ man blackmailed, court told

An army intelligence officer who worked at GCHQ, the Government communications centre at Cheltenham before he was court-martialled and dismissed the Service for fraud and forgery, became the victim of blackmail threats from four men claiming to work for an Irish terrorist group, a court was told yesterday.

Mr David Barker, QC, prosecuting, told Northampton Crown Court that former Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Seward, was asked to provide "a family tree" of the Cheltenham organization giving details of personnel and their jobs. He was also asked to provide details of army officers

Thomas Clark Anderson, aged 43, Patrick Joseph Carroll, aged 39, George Tennant O'Hara, aged 41, and William Alan O'Hara, aged 29, all deny conspiring to blackmail Mr Seward.

Mr Barker said that towards the end of 1982 the four men hatched a plot to make money through blackmail from Mr Seward, a former Royal Signals officer who had become one of the youngest colonels in the British Army. While serving in Cyprus in the late 1970s Mr Seward had been convicted of dishonesty and fraud, and served six months' imprisonment.

He met Anderson while both

were at Ford Open Prison. In February, 1983 Anderson rang him and referred to "his friends across the water."

Later Anderson said he had details of Mr Seward's son's school and the location of the boy's dormitory. He also claimed he had details of the home addresses and telephone numbers of Mr Seward's sister.

At a later meeting Carroll told Mr Seward that unless he provided certain information, his son would not come back for half-term. Mr Barker said. He wanted particulars of the names and jobs of people with whom Mr Seward had worked.

The case was adjourned until today.

LAST ORDERS, PLEASE.

75% first year capital allowances will pass into history at midnight on 31st March 1985 - a date soon to be upon us.

But for the present, they are still available. And our ability to obtain them means that we can provide more advantageous terms for a three, five or seven year leasing contract than will be possible after 1st April 1985.

Remember, for many companies, tax based leasing is more cost effective than other forms of medium term finance. But, for 75% capital allowances, it will soon be 'last orders, please!'

ACT NOW. TELEPHONE JIM HASTIE ON 021 455 9221
OR JOHN McDERMOTT ON 01 920 0141

FORWARD TRUST GROUP
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Tests confirm seven at hospital suffering from salmonella poisoning

Seven people at Rainhill Hospital, St Helens, Merseyside, are suffering from salmonella poisoning it was confirmed yesterday. The seven, six patients and a male nurse, were said to be satisfactory.

Two other suspected cases, a female nurse and an elderly woman patient, were said to be in isolation ward at Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool, and awaiting the results of laboratory tests.

The source of the infection remains undiscovered at the 1,200-bed Rainhill Hospital. Kitchens, which have been criticized as unhygienic by health service unions, received their annual check by environmental health officials two weeks ago and a report is expected shortly.

But a call was made yesterday for the local health authority to raise kitchen standards. An official of the National Union

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

of Public Employees (Nupc), Mr Geoffrey Finney, alleged that "sparsely fly about inside the roof and raw meat is stored with cooked meat".

He added: "It was only a matter of time before something like this happened."

The local health authority is conducting its own investigation. But before the outbreak a programme of refurbishing the ward kitchens had started. Ten have been upgraded in the past two years, and another six will be finished this year.

Rejecting allegations by National Health Service unions that cutbacks in staff or the introduction of private contractors were affecting standards, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health said that the number of reported salmonella cases in hospitals was half that reported 10 years ago.

He added that private contractors made no difference to

hygiene standards. "We do not lower the standards. We specify the same standards. By cutting costs we are making more money available for nurses."

But he pledged to look at the recommendations of a public inquiry into last month's outbreak at a Wakefield hospital to see if there was any need for extra specialized nursing to monitor standards of hygiene.

The deaths of 19 patients at the Wakefield psychiatric hospital were linked to salmonella poisoning.

In another hospital outbreak at Dykebar psychiatric hospital in Paisley, Strathclyde, eight women and four men were said to have been affected, but the outbreak is under control.

Meanwhile, the British Veterinary Association has renewed efforts to publicise the risks of spreading the main infectious agent, *Salmonella typhimurium*, from animals to humans.

Surrogate motherhood rejected, poll says

Surrogate motherhood and experiments on human embryos were rejected by the majority of people questioned in a Mori poll published today.

The use of human embryos for experiments involving cross-fertilization of human and animal eggs and sperm was also opposed by the majority.

But test-tube fertilization for childless couples was approved by most of those interviewed for the inter-denominational Order of Christian Unity.

Surrogate motherhood was opposed by 57 per cent and 51 per cent said experimentation on human embryos should be banned.

Son jailed for blackmail

Raymond Bertie Jones, aged 34, of Devizes Mews, Netherley, was jailed for three-and-a-half years at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday for blackmailing his mother, aged 67, and threatening to kill her.

Judge Temple QC, said he had put Jones on probation in June for threatening to kill his mother, hoping he would leave her alone but within two hours he was back blackmailing her. The prosecution said Jones terrified his mother into giving him £10.

Job vacancy, with island

The National Trust is trying to recruit a nature reserve warden for Northey Island. The job is unpaid, the hours are long and the only other inhabitants are birds.

There is a rent-free cottage on the 300-acre island in the Blackwater Estuary, near Maldon, Essex.

Presenter's move

Lynn Auld Wood, of TV-am, is to join BBC Television's rival morning programme Breakfast Time to present a twice weekly consumer affairs section. Her move comes after her contract as consumer correspondent with TV-am was not renewed.

Bail for detective

Det. Sergeant Robert Miles, aged 26, of New Malden, south London, was remanded on unconditional bail until November 19 by Epsom magistrates yesterday, charged with the manslaughter of Peter Albury, a postal worker, at Epsom on Derby Day.

Even if the Franco-Libyan deal sticks - and several governments, including the United States and Chad itself, have expressed doubts about the good faith of the Libyans - the troop withdrawal can at best only mark the beginning of the end of the Chad problem.

The French are leaving because ever since they moved their 3,000-plus military force there 13 months ago they said that they would quit as soon as their presence was no longer necessary to protect the Government of President Hissène Habré against Libyan-backed rebels in the north of the country.

But what has puzzled many diplomats is why Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, suddenly agreed earlier this month after long and difficult secret negotiations with Paris to pull his forces out of Chad.

Reading - even between the lines - of the Libyan leader's public statements offers few clues. Only a few days before the Franco-Libyan deal he was threatening the French with a

defeat in Chad "worse than Dien Bien Phu".

But Libya's circumstances, the changing situation in Chad itself, and Colonel Gaddafi's recent actions suggest a number of reasons why he should wish to "dismantle himself" of involvement in Chad.

First, Libya no longer has unlimited money to throw around because of reduced oil revenues combined with a massive development commitment. Western suppliers report long payment delays.

Second, involvement in Chad has never been popular with an



Angry young man: A defiant demonstrator being taken away by police

Ambassador hurt in brawl

The Hague (AP) - Iran's Ambassador to The Netherlands suffered a head wound in a brawl between embassy staff and a group of about 20 people who briefly occupied the embassy here yesterday.

The ambassador, Mr Hossein Taqizadeh, was taken to hospital by ambulance with blood coming from the wound.

About 25 police went to the embassy to find the 20 demonstrators, believed to be Kurdish dissidents, fighting with embassy staff inside the building.

Police officers kicked in a front window and

others burst through a fire escape at the rear to get into the building and break up the fighting.

A Dutch policeman fired a shot into the ceiling to break up the brawl.

"They were using chairs, stapling machines and everything they could find," said a police spokesman, who added that the participants were wrapping punches as well as rolling on the floor during the brawl.

The demonstrators were arrested. Charges against them are still pending.

About 15 embassy staff were involved in the fighting, but apart from the ambassador only one other member was slightly injured.

The Franco-Libyan pullout

Habré ready for new offensive

From Geoffrey Morris, Rabat

The withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad, which started on Tuesday, though warmly welcomed by most African states, does not mean an end to the political strife and confusion which have racked that country for the past 20 years.

Even if the Franco-Libyan deal sticks - and several governments, including the United States and Chad itself, have expressed doubts about the good faith of the Libyans - the troop withdrawal can at best only mark the beginning of the end of the Chad problem.

The French are leaving because ever since they moved their 3,000-plus military force there 13 months ago they said that they would quit as soon as their presence was no longer necessary to protect the Government of President Hissène Habré against Libyan-backed rebels in the north of the country.

But what has puzzled many diplomats is why Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, suddenly agreed earlier this month after long and difficult secret negotiations with Paris to pull his forces out of Chad.

Reading - even between the lines - of the Libyan leader's public statements offers few clues. Only a few days before the Franco-Libyan deal he was threatening the French with a

defeat in Chad "worse than Dien Bien Phu".

But Libya's circumstances, the changing situation in Chad itself, and Colonel Gaddafi's recent actions suggest a number of reasons why he should wish to "dismantle himself" of involvement in Chad.

First, Libya no longer has unlimited money to throw around because of reduced oil revenues combined with a massive development commitment. Western suppliers report long payment delays.

Second, involvement in Chad has never been popular with an

army on whose power Colonel Gaddafi ultimately depends.

Third, while the French forces have been in place President Habré has greatly strengthened the military capability of his forces. At the same time the rebel grouping, led by the former President Goukouni Oueddei, has been driven with

dissemination and a number of groups have recently disowned his leadership. Colonel Gaddafi may have concluded that he had backed a horse that was showing increasing unwillingness to run.

This almost certainly means that when the French and the Libyans have gone, President Habré will try to reoccupy the north of the country.

Fourth, though Colonel Gaddafi continues to fulminate against the "American imperialists" he has shown clear signs in recent months that he has tired of his "splendid revolutionary isolation" and that he wants better relations with Western Europe, as well as with moderate Arab and African regimes.

Most startling evidence of this was his unexpected "union" treaty with pro-Western King Hassan of Morocco, who has revealed in an interview with *The New York Times* that he had played the role of an intermediary between Colonel Gaddafi and President Mitterrand.

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Peking takes credit for deal

From David Bonavia, Peking

The Chinese leadership has succeeded in turning the Hong Kong agreement into a massive advertisement for its own patriotism and statesmanship.

Newspapers have given up half of their column space yesterday to the text of the deal and explanations, with a large map of Hong Kong. *The People's Daily* said the event was an important triumph appropriate to the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic next Monday.

The papers were stitched up by the public and sold out unusually early, despite the indifference which the man in the street has previously shown over the issue.

The People's Daily said the agreement - initiated here on Wednesday - had wiped out "China's historic shame" of having part of her territory occupied by a foreign power. The tone of the commentaries was extremely friendly to Britain, emphasizing that it could only improve the already good relations between the countries.

The success of the two-year negotiations will strengthen the authority of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman, and the political group round him, whose policies are in other areas subject to strong, behind-the-scenes criticism.

It has been an ambition of all the aging revolutionary leaders to reunite China's "sacred territory" in their lifetime.

Commentaries also link the Hong Kong solution to the problem of Taiwan, whose nationalist regime has stood out against any reunion of China under the authority of the Communist Party.

Although no-one expects the Taiwan leaders to respond in the near future to Peking's seemingly generous offer of partnership in a united China, it may be that the ostensibly reasonable and generous settlement granted to Hong Kong could sway thinking.

As in the case of Hong Kong, Peking has offered to let Taiwan keep its own economic and social system in a union with the mainland and has even said the island province could retain its armed forces.

British and Chinese have agreed that after the return of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, the territory's capitalist economic system and British-style laws will be maintained for 50 years. Hong Kong people will enjoy special status in terms of citizenship, travel and the right to choose their own leaders as a "special administrative region" of China.

Observers are convinced this is the best settlement Hong Kong could have obtained.

Meanwhile, excitement is mounting here over the October parade, which promises to be the most elaborate ever.

● **HONGKONG:** A limited number of people here involved in sensitive jobs will be allowed to resettle in Britain when China recovers the territory, Sir Edward Youde, the Governor, said yesterday (AFP reports).

He said the issue was not covered in the Sino-British agreement because "it would not make sense to plan for mass emigration or mass departures".

A Hong Kong government official said earlier this week that about 250,000 people could be eligible for resettlement if they were not satisfied with the accord.

Neutral Sweden did not specify which potential invader it had in mind, but defence officials from Nato-member Norway were more explicit.

"This road is simply another means of advance if the Soviet Union decides to move on us", a Norwegian official said. "It is rather annoying."

Nato officials say the Soviet Union would probably strike at ports and airfields in northern Norway in the event of an East-West conflict.

Norwegian Defence Ministry sources said they were angry that the road had been built and said Norway had taken the same security measures as Sweden.

Sweden says the road will make northern Sweden more accessible and attract more tourists to holiday resorts in the area.

Foreign support sought at Thai scholar's trial

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

One of Thailand's most distinguished scholars is hoping for foreign support when he goes on trial soon on charges of insulting the Thai monarchy.

Supporters of Mr Suk Sivaraks said last night that the presence of representatives of foreign governments, newspapers and other organizations when his trial by military tribunal begins on November 6 could have a significant influence.

They referred in particular to whether the trial will be held in open or closed court, a decision the judges will make on the day.

Nautical college threatened

From Ronald Farr, Edinburgh

Leith Nautical College, which claims to be the most modern and one of the most cost-effective training centres for the merchant navy in Britain, is opposing an attempt to transfer 37 of its courses to the Glasgow College of Nautical Studies.

The proposal has been made by the Scottish Education Department, which funds the Leith college, and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities.

The Leith college, a ship-shaped building on the edge of Edinburgh, was opened in 1978 at a cost of more than £6m.

Dr Alan Watson, principal of the Leith college, points out that it has no shortage of students, even though planning has been blighted for two years because of uncertainty among staff about the future of their careers and students concerned about beginning a three-year course at a college which might not last that long.

He said: "We do reject most strongly that this college should be cut back simply because Glasgow is less cost-effective and was over-expanded to a point that there now appears to be, according to this report, a redundancy problem."

Ford to guarantee its car repairs 'for life'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Ford is about to announce a lifetime guarantee on repairs to its cars. A pilot scheme tried in a number of quiet, out-of-the-way dealerships has been so successful that it is being extended nationwide next month.

Most of Ford's 1,200 dealers have agreed to take part. Those who refused object to the additional cost involved at a time when many are losing money.

Ford will supply the parts free, but dealers will have to meet installation costs.

In conditions of some secrecy Ford's competitors have monitored the nine month experiment involving 47 dealers in north east Scotland and parts of Wales.

Last night Austin Rover and General Motors sources said that they were not convinced of its effectiveness in attracting more repair work.

The key to Ford's apparent generosity lies in the small print. Only repair work done with genuine Ford spare parts will qualify and the lifetime guarantee is restricted to the owner at the time of the repair.

As most cars change hands every five years, the numbers claiming free repairs after that period will be small.

The "Ford parts only" restriction is seen by the motor trade as an attempt to halt the erosion of Ford's profitable £300m a year parts business by independent suppliers.

Motoring, page 25

Labour councils angered

Dr John Cunningham, the Labour Party's chief parliamentary spokesman on local government, is strongly criticised in the latest issue of *Labour Herald* (Hugh Clayton writes).

Labour Herald is edited by Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth Borough Council in

south London, and Mr Matthew Warburton, deputy leader in Lambeth.

Dr Cunningham is criticised for failing to commit a future Labour government to resurrecting the six English metropolitan county councils.

The Government wants to abolish them and the GLC, all of which are Labour-led, in 18 months.

Labour Party and the miners

Struggle 'to defend all our futures'

The confidential draft statement drawn up by the Labour Party National Executive Committee for next week's party conference reads as follows:

1 The Labour Party declares its full support for miners in their struggle to defend the coal mining industry. The miners are trying to safeguard all our futures; to ensure the continued availability of Britain's most precious and adaptable national resource to protect reserves which provide not only the viable basis for economic expansion and jobs in the future - and the only possible foundation for a sound, environmentally safe strategy for energy.

2 We support the NUM in their determination to sustain coalmining communities, to save our coalmining communities. The party plan to run down the industry must be resisted. For if we are to safeguard Britain's future, coal production must be expanded - not contracted - towards the targets set out in Labour's *Plan for Coal*.

3 Since May 1979, the coal mining industry has seen the closure of nearly 50 pits, and the loss of more than 50,000 jobs. The proposals for lower production targets - initiated by Ian MacGregor at the behest of the Tory Government - would mean closing another 70 pits, and the loss of another 70,000 jobs, and 20 of these pits and 20,000 of the jobs would go in the space of just 12 months.

4 The NCB proposals cannot be justified on social, economic, or environmental grounds:

● They will mean social devastation for whole communities. With the coalfields lying in areas of high unemployment, there is little or no chance of alternative work for miners made redundant. It will mean soaring unemployment in the coal fields, families without livelihoods, social and community decay - with all the associated costs to the communities concerned. And, in areas already deeply scarred by deprivation, there will be a bitter intensification of poverty.

● They will cost the nation thousands of millions of pounds in terms of redundancy payments and social security benefits for redundant miners: in lost tax revenues and in extra rent and rate rebates - sums that will completely dwarf any "accountancy savings" made by the coal board in closing pits. The NUM have shown against the £2,400m which might be "saved" by the closures over a 10-year period, that the cost to public funds could be as much as £4,200m.

● They could mean a decisive shift towards an over-dependence on nuclear power. And this would happen despite all the problems, known and yet to emerge - of pollution and contamination, of threats to health and safety and of waste disposal.

5 Britain has reserves of coal enough for hundreds of years, even under conditions of rapid economic expansion. Reserves which will easily outlive our oil and gas.

Moreover, coal can be used - and should be used - not only to meet our needs for fuel in industry, at home and in the community, but also to feed stock to provide chemicals and oil. It is a fuel of the present. It is also the fuel for the future.

6 Britain has to begin planning now for the time when our oil and gas reserves begin to run out - as they most certainly will in the not very distant future. Without the availability of our own coal and oil - a future where it will be difficult, perhaps impossible, to get Britain fully back to work. But it would also mean a new, dangerous and foolhardy dependence on nuclear power. It is a future that will not work.

7 That there has been a fall in demand for coal in Britain cannot, of course, be denied. But the reasons for that fall in demand cannot be denied either - namely the devastating economic failures of the Tory Government: a massive slump in the economy, the loss of a million men and women out of work - and hence a huge 20 per cent fall in domestic energy consumption. This is why Labour's central priority must be to rebuild the economy and put Britain back to work. Yet, if Britain is ever to regain her industrial strength, if we are ever to find work for our people, the nation must be able to rely on a thriving, expanding coal industry.

8 The Government's first priority now must be to ensure that the industry is able to maintain its capacity despite the ravages of the recession and this means providing an adequate level of operating subsidies. We make no apology for calling, in the national interest, for a high level of support for the coal industry. For with every pit which is closed - and which still has some productive life there - permanent loss of Britain's coal reserves. And, in addition, there is also the need to provide support to those who will be prevented by the closures from earning their living - far more than would be needed if we kept the pits open.

9 It makes sense to provide resources to maintain Britain's reserves of coal, just as it makes sense to prolong our reserves of gas, as the Government is doing by encouraging British Gas to buy imports from Norway in the early 1990s - despite the fact that it will cost much more than our gas from the North Sea.

10 It makes sense to defend the competitiveness of British coal against the heavily-subsidised output from our competitors in the EEC. British coal is still the cheapest deep-mined coal in Europe, and our production subsidies are still well below those of our competitors. It makes sense for Britain to compete for a larger market in Europe.

11 It makes sense to pay to provide for a safe and secure supply of energy in the future, of a raw material for our chemical industries and of a substitute and source for oil. Just as it has made sense for successive governments to subsidise other sectors of British industry, in the national interest, subsidies to

support investment, and to ensure that there is a British industry at all - in aero space for example, in computers and in motors. Other subsidies have been used to support export promotion, regional development, and research and development, to protect British agriculture, now running at £2,000m a year.

12 It makes sense to pay to keep the pits open - and miners at work earning wages and paying taxes - rather than paying out social security benefits and losing revenues. And it makes sense too - when millions of our people have to live with fuel poverty - for Britain not only to safeguard its energy resources, but also to ensure that fuel is available to our people at prices they can afford.

13 Labour, therefore, supports the National Union of Mineworkers in their call for a comprehensive, integrated energy policy, based on an expanding and healthy coal industry. And we believe that this policy should be based on a new *Plan for Coal*, to be agreed between the NUM, the Government and the NCB, along the lines agreed by the Labour Government.

But we also believe that research into technologies which make full use of the potential of coal - such as the liquefaction and gasification of coal and fluidized bed combustion - should be stepped

New controversy after ban is lifted

Rebel priest visits Durban six

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

Dr Beyers Naudé, the rebel Afrikaner priest whose seven-year-old "banning order" was unexpectedly lifted on Wednesday, celebrated his first day of freedom by flying last night to Durban to visit the six political fugitives in the British Consulate.

The invitation to make the dramatic trip came from the Natal Indian Congress, five of whose leaders are in the consulate. Dr Naudé was due to speak later at several prayer meetings in Durban in support of the six. Under the ban he would have been barred from such gatherings.

A spokesman for the six said yesterday the consulate staff's previously cool attitude towards them had become markedly more friendly since South Africa's refusal to return four of its citizens for trial in Britain on arms smuggling charges.

A bathub has now been installed in the consulate, and far fewer restrictions are being placed on visits by wives and children of the six.

There is still no indication when the Supreme Court will



Dr Naudé: Ban reinforced political convictions

rule on the validity of the Government's detention order against them. They have said they will leave the consulate if the verdict is favourable. But if the Government appeals against such a verdict, the six might decide to stay put, especially since their sit-in has exceeded their wildest dreams as a propaganda exercise.

Dr Naudé's new freedom means newspapers here can once again quote the man who in the 1970s became one of the sharpest thorns in the flesh of

the Voortrekker Government, and was eventually silenced by it.

Dr Naudé's unbanning may have been timed to counter the very adverse publicity generated by recent events in South Africa, including the riots in black townships and the drama over the Durban six.

Speaking to journalists within hours of the ending of the ban, Dr Naudé said his political convictions had been reinforced during his period of involuntary silence.

"We have to understand (white) fears, but at the same time we have to urge white South Africans to see what is motivating black aspirations for justice and liberation in South Africa. As long as blacks are excluded from the meaningful political processes, it will be impossible to solve the problems of this country," he said.

Turning to the white Dutch Reformed Church, in which he was once the Moderator of the Southern Transvaal synod, Dr Naudé said he was "deeply concerned that (it) continues to support the policy of apartheid and tries to justify it on biblical grounds".

In 1980 Dr Naudé joined the

black "daughter" church of the DRC, a move which very few other Afrikaner priests have made.

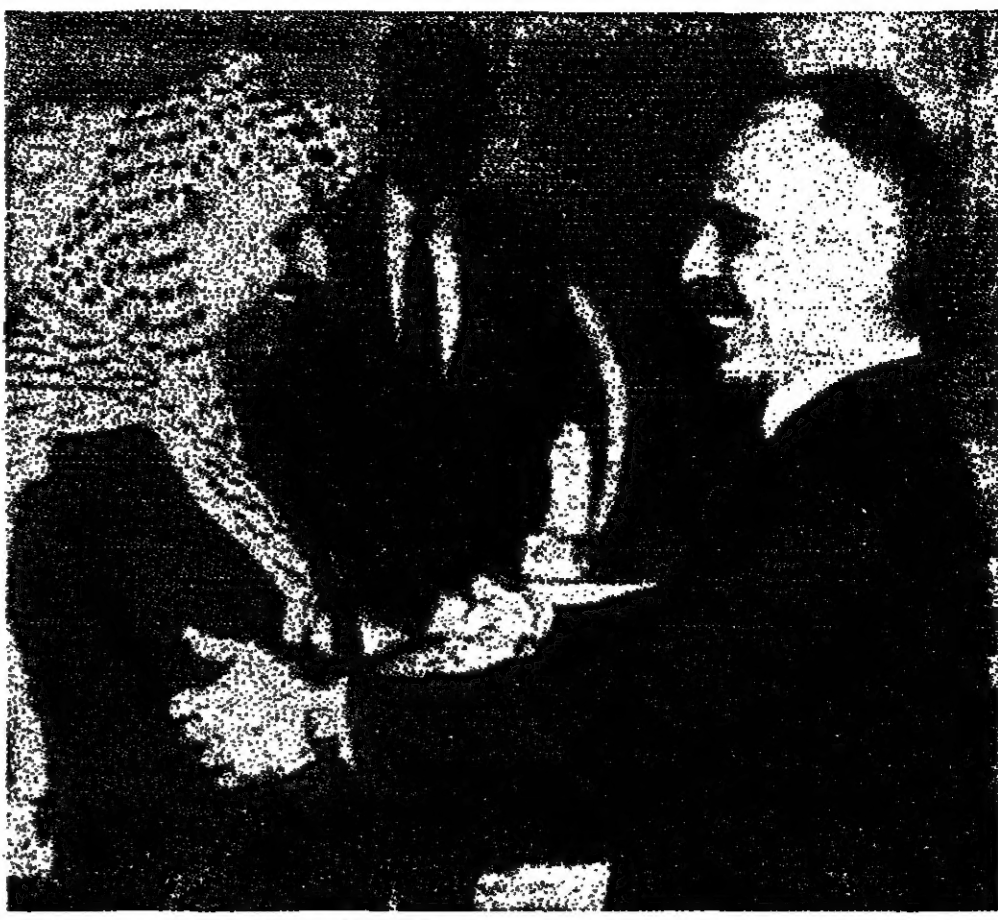
It is understood that there are now only about 10 people left under "banning" orders, the best known among them being Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of the imprisoned leader of the underground African National Congress. She is banished to a small town, in the Orange Free State.

● **THREE JAILED:** Three whites alleged to be members or supporters of a black guerrilla group fighting white minority rule in South Africa were jailed yesterday for breaches of security laws after a trial behind closed doors (Reuters reports).

Mr Roland Hunter, aged 25, a former clerk in South African military intelligence, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Pretoria Supreme Court for disclosing sensitive military information.

Mr Derek Hanekom was jailed for two years for possessing publications produced by a banned organization and his wife Patricia for 38 months for other publications offences.

Letters, page 13



Getting together: King Hussein of Jordan greeting Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Amman. They spent several hours discussing Arab and Palestinian problems, especially coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

Politician killed in Bangladesh clashes

Dhaka (Reuters) - At least two people were killed and hundreds were injured when riots broke out during a general strike called by Bangladesh political groups opposed to the military government.

As the dawn-to-dusk strike shut shops and businesses, opponents and supporters of President Ershad clashed in several cities and police said 400 people were arrested in Dhaka.

Hundreds of people, including many police, were injured in the capital as demonstrators fought with knives, wooden staves, hockey sticks and stones. Mr Muhammad Moizuddin, former MP and local Awami League leader, was shot and stabbed to death at Kaliganj, 20 miles from Dhaka.

Israeli pledge on reactors

Vienna (Reuters) - Israel, under Arab pressure at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for bombing an Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981, said yesterday that it would not attack nuclear facilities if they were used for peaceful purposes.

Arab speeches at the IAEA annual conference repeatedly attacked Israel over the raid. The Arabs are drafting a resolution which would reduce Israel's membership rights.

Uruguayans on freedom march

Montevideo (Reuters) - About 30,000 people marched through the city to demand an amnesty for political prisoners and information on the fate of 142 people missing since the military takeover in 1973.

Wednesday night's demonstration, the biggest of its kind in Uruguay, was backed by trade unions and political parties. Troops stood guard as the marchers, some carrying lighted candles, filed in silence past the military hospital, where nine political prisoners are undergoing treatment.

Search resumes

Ostend (Reuters) - Salvage of the nuclear cargo on the sunken French freighter Mont Louis resumed after a 10-day break due to bad weather. It was hoped to widen a bow hole for easier access to the 13 uranium hexafluoride containers.

22 to die

Istanbul (Reuters) - A martial law court sentenced 22 Turkish left wingers to death and 45 to life imprisonment on charges of trying to overthrow the state.

Iraqi pipeline

Manama, Bahrain (AFP) - Iraq signed a contract with a French-Italian consortium for construction of the first section of a pipeline from Iraq to Saudi Arabia.

Polish rampage

Warsaw (Reuters) - Drunken Polish soccer fans tore through a first division club's ground destroying part of the stadium, the Army daily *Zolnierz Wolnosci* reported.

Journalist shot

Bogota (Reuters) - A Colombian journalist, Cristian Martinez Sarría, aged 50, who worked as police press counsellor was shot dead by three gunmen in Bogota city centre. He survived an attempt on his life 12 years ago when working for the newspaper *El Tiempo*.

MX hitch

Los Angeles (AP) - The scheduled test launch of an unarmed MX missile was delayed when a problem in a ground system automatically shut down its on-board guidance system, said a spokesman at Vandenberg Air Force base.

Health jolt

Washington (AFP) - Cigarette packages in the United States will shortly carry a much tougher health warning, beginning: "Smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease, emphysema and may complicate pregnancy." It adds: "quitting smoking now greatly reduces serious risks to your health."

Ban rejected

Ceigny, Switzerland (AP) - The mayor of this Lake Geneva village, where Richard Burton died last month, has refused to bar tourists from visiting his grave. Traffic problems prompted demands from some villagers for the cemetery's closure.

Asylum sought

Geneva (Reuters) - Yuri Pavlovitsin, a Soviet soldier interned in Switzerland for two years after being captured by Afghan guerrillas, has asked for political asylum. Mr Felix Götz, director of the Geneva Residents' Control Office, said.

Nagging news

Tokyo (Reuters) - Horsemeat consumption worldwide declined from a 1979 peak of 628,300 tons to 567,400 tons in 1982, exporters were told at an international horsemeat forum here. Even the French are eating less of it.

Extradited Basques left to recover from hunger strike

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The three suspected Basque guerrillas extradited by France yesterday shared a room in Madrid's prison hospital as they waited to make their first statements to an investigating magistrate.

The three, said to be members of the military wing of ETA, the Basque armed separatist organization, face charges involving the killing between 1978 and 1980 of nine Spanish police or civil guards in the Basque region. There is no death penalty in Spain.

Prison authorities said the three were still recovering from the effects of a six-week hunger strike in France against their extradition. Doctors would decide when they were fit to testify.

Commenting on the first extradition of ETA suspects since democracy was established in 1977, Señor Alfonso Guerra, the Socialist Deputy Prime Minister, said they opened a new phase in Spain's fight against terrorism.

Madrid believes both that the Basque separatists have lost their French sanctuary from which to organize killings, kidnappings and collection of the so-called "revolutionary tax", and that way has been opened for many other wanted ETA men to be extradited.

The extradition is a big success for the tough approach by the Government of Señor Felipe González against Basque terrorism, with an obvious payoff among the military, and most voters at the next general election.

The street violence in the Basque country, which accompanied Wednesday's general strike called by the "people's unity" coalition, showed the anger of extreme left-wingers close to ETA. But more significant was that the bulk of the Basque working

class did not join the strike, let alone the violence.

A further challenge to Madrid came from Señor Carlos Chacortea, chief minister of the Basque autonomous government, now made highly uncomfortable by the understanding between Paris and Madrid.

He even alleged in the Basque Parliament that the Socialist leaders secretly attempted last week to wring negotiations from ETA leaders before the extraditions went ahead. "It is a good deal more honest to propose publicly an effort to negotiate with ETA as we have done, than attempt it secretly while accusing others of being apologists for ETA," he said.

The three ETA suspects are José García, accused of shooting four civil guards in a restaurant; José Martínez, accused of belonging to a commando unit which killed three policemen in a Jeep; and Francisco Lujambio, accused of shooting two civil guards in a bar.

The three arrived at the hospital in three ambulances, protected by some 20 police cars.

Critics of the extraditions doubt the move will win the Basque people's support. The Government could not risk trying the three before Basque courts, although the extradition case turned precisely on the criminal nature of their offences.

They will be tried in Madrid. Foreign observers will be able to attend the proceedings, the Government has promised.

The sullen line of the Basque government is indicative of much feeling in the area, even though many ordinary people would undoubtedly be relieved if ETA's violence was really curbed as a result of the extraditions.

Toxic death expert quits in Spain

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The head of the committee investigating epidemiological aspects of Spain's deadly toxic syndrome resigned "for lack of the necessary means" to carry out his job, according to reports published here yesterday.

Dr Susana Sans alleged that in 14 months she had been unable to get the support and equipment to study and classify data and thus form a basis for a long-term follow-up of the illness and its effects.

Nearly 400 Spaniards have died from the mysterious illness which first appeared in May 1981 on the outskirts of Madrid and quickly spread to other parts of the country.

Industrial grade rape seed oil, reprocessed and sold fraudulently as olive oil, was officially blamed for the hundreds of deaths and the tens of thousands of people who suffered temporary or permanent illness.

The precise mechanism of the toxic process, however, was never clearly established to the satisfaction of scientists, despite exhaustive tests both here and abroad. Doubts were cast on the cooking oil theory last May, when a research report was leaked. It claimed that not everyone who fell ill had consumed the oil.

The director-general of the national commission for the toxic syndrome, Señora Carmen Salasueña - Dr Sans's superior - was quick to point out that the report represented only one researcher's view. She rejected Dr Sans's reasons for resigning. "We've known since April that she has to return to her work in Catalonia. Her letter of resignation must reflect an attempt to justify her actions during the time she worked here."

Paintings are ruled crude fakes

From Our Correspondent, Paris

The biggest art forgery case since the fall of Hitler of the 1960s has ended in Paris with a judgement that three works allegedly by the Dutch abstract master Piet Mondrian were fakes.

The Paris court gave Mme Simone Verdé, a Paris art dealer, a two-year suspended jail sentence for trying to sell the works to the Centre Pompidou for six million francs (about £706,000 at 1978 rates).

The case has long fascinated the Paris art world because the Pompidou Centre, now the main French museum of modern art and the artistic centre of the nation, agreed to buy the paintings despite their earlier rejection by Swiss museums and reputable Paris galleries.

Experts have now declared the paintings crude fakes - there was accelerated aging.

The judge, who granted the centre one franc symbolic damages, accused it of incompetence.

Poland's bishops have approved the statutes for a billion-dollar aid fund for private farmers, thus paving the way for a long-awaited "summit" between General Jaruzelski and Cardinal Jozef Glemp tomorrow.

Church and state have been trying to agree on the legal framework of the fund for several months. The central issue being who should control the estimated \$2 billion (£1.6 billion) worth of assistance expected to flow from the West over the next few years.

The Church negotiating team

MEPs meet their Waterloo Off the rails on the Labour express

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The second battle of Waterloo is being waged around Brussels. It comes as the climax to a long and productive anti-EEC campaign mounted within the European Parliament by the British Labour group and financed out of EEC funds.

The opening salvo came in the form of a telexed release from the socialist group press office here to newspapers and radio stations in Britain. "Euro-MPs want to rename London's Waterloo station", it said. By the time Eurocrats started denying it, a new EEC myth had been added to the growing book of Community legends.

It began in a committee meeting of MEPs discussing the old idea for writing a common European history which would play down the arguments

of the past. West German members are particularly enthusiastic.

M Denis Bandonin, former spokesman to President Pompidou, ridiculed it. You could never stop an Englishman calling his station Waterloo or a Frenchman calling his Austerlitz, he said. Europe had been made of terrible conflicts and by tearing itself apart through the centuries.

For the anti-EEC Labour MEPs on the committee, the mere mention of Waterloo station was enough. "The committee lives in cloud-cuckoo land", he said. Mr Hugh McMahon from Strathclyde West said.

The telexed story cleverly gave the impression that the 24 members of the committee were pushing for a name change. The author was the Labour Party's press officer here, Mr Tony

Robinson, a former *Sunday Mirror* journalist, who specializes in anti-EEC scoops, telling them with a twist he knows will appeal to British newspapers.

This week, MEPs have complained that attempts by the Community to change daylight saving time will lead to old people being nudged and teenagers raped in Britain.

In Paris yesterday, M Bandonin was outraged when he learnt what had happened. "They must all be idiots," he said. Mrs Winifred Ewing, the Scottish Nationalist MEP, who chaired the committee meeting, sent a letter of complaint, saying: "It will go down in history as yet another Euro-myth propagated by malicious sources feeding the popular press."

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Confusion on Nkomo 'eviction'

From Jan Raath, Harare

Confusion surrounded the reported eviction yesterday of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of Zapu, from a farm seized by the Government 31 months ago but still used by Mr Nkomo as a country retreat.

Mr Nkomo told *The Times* by telephone from Makwe Ranch near Kezi in southern Matabeleland that he had been told on Tuesday by Mr Wridzayi Ngwenya, the Commissioner of Police, in a telephone call to quit the property.

The ranch was among about 20 seized by the Government in February 1982, all owned by 11 companies with strong Zapu connections, following the discovery on several farms in Matabeleland of quantities of weapons, munitions and military equipment. The companies been declared unlawful.

Since then, Government-appointed liquidators have been in the process of selling the properties, most of them intended for resettlement. However, Mr Nkomo recently challenged the seizure.

The liquidator replied by sending police to the farm to stop Mr Nkomo from taking any of the property away.

Six journalists trying to visit the farm yesterday morning were ordered by police there to leave and to report to Gwanda police station, about 55 miles away.

Government officials said the journalists were told that the farm was a "protected place" which requires permission for entry, and they were allowed to return to Bulawayo soon afterwards.

Mr Nkomo is still in precarious health, with severe breathing problems. But he is determined to show he is not a mere figurehead, as some party sources had begun to whisper.

The President did not comment directly yesterday on Mr Gromyko's UN speech, or his talks with Mr George Shultz on Wednesday.

But, condemning "aggressive imperialism", he said it made it all the more important to achieve peace.

Mr Nkomo: Still on his ranch

Dirty Rhine is a bit cleaner

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Less pollution was measured last year in the Rhine, long considered one of Europe's dirtiest rivers, a report by the water authority of North Rhine Westphalia said. Heavy metals no longer posed a threat to drinking water taken from the river, and the oxygen content had improved.

However, the varying concentrations of dangerous substances still posed serious problems, the report said. The river still rates as between "massively" and "critically" affected.

Concentrations of hydrochloric acid were sometimes up to four times the average, and chloride was also causing concern.

Although the French National Assembly has ratified an international agreement on the Rhine, and factories were ordered to bury the salt waste, local protests have held up implementation of the measure.

Germans agree to pay more towards Nato

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

After months of tough bargaining with Washington, Bonn has agreed to a significant increase in its payments for Nato's infrastructure programme. Over the next six years West Germany will pay some DM5,820m (£1,493m) as its share of the DM22,000m programme to improve air bases, ports, fuel pipelines, equipment and munitions storage.

The German contribution, accounting for 26.5 per cent, is some DM1,000m more than Bonn was originally prepared to pay. But after hard talks between German and American defence officials the United States has dropped additional claims for a \$200m special shelter programme and a mid-term review after two years which would have involved a 10 per cent rise in the still open yearly instalments. The agreement now reached includes a review after three years without virtually any automatic rise.

A final decision is still expected early next month, but the US is understood to be ready to accept the latest German offer, although it was still well below the amount demanded by senior Nato officials with the support of the Reagan Administration.

German banking at the figures held up a decision on the programme by Nato Defence Ministers last May. But the Defence Ministry in Bonn said yesterday the way was now clear for approval of the programme by other Nato states.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, have spoken of the need for a greater European contribution to Nato's defence, and Bonn has been as worried as other West

Karpov in masterly second win

Moscow (AP) - Anatoly Karpov, the world champion, won the adjourned sixth game of his championship battle against Gary Kasparov yesterday, giving himself a strong 2-0 lead in the series. The first man to win six matches outright will get the title. Draws do not count.

Karpov, playing black, had retired in a commanding position on Wednesday night when he sealed his forty-second move. Chess experts had predicted he would win when play resumed.

The world champion displayed a perfect command of technique, making not the slightest error in a game most experts considered essentially a routine playoff demanding careful but not inspired play.

Grandmaster Yuri Averbakh, one of the referees and an expert on endgame play, claimed there was a chance to make a draw if Kasparov had retreated his rook to the third row on the fifty-seventh move instead of taking a black pawn.

A source inside the Kasparov camp said the challenger would probably take a time-out today.

Slow restart to Vienna talks

Vienna (Reuters) - East-West talks on reducing conventional forces in central Europe, the only big disarmament forum still open between the military blocs, resumed yesterday after a summer break with little sign of quick progress.

Both sides accused each other of failing to negotiate seriously, and diplomats said progress would depend on an improvement in the overall East-West climate.

Defence Secretary, and Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the Bonn Finance Minister, on the amount Germany was able to afford.

Meanwhile the Bundestag defence committee has said that neither the Federal Government nor the Bundestag would be prepared to store additional American chemical weapons in West Germany. It has also rejected American demands for a higher German contribution.

The Defence Ministry is hoping the acrimonious quarrel with Washington is settled, but has now to concentrate on the sharp internal debate over Herr Werner's proposals to increase the length of national service to compensate for the falling birthrate.

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Whispers silenced: President Chernenko with Mr Kalevi Sorsa, Finland's Prime Minister (far left).

Chernenko's busy week stills Moscow rumours

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Harold Wilson's dictum that a week in a long time in politics is not normally applied to the Soviet Union, where the rhythm of life is much slower.

But President Chernenko, yesterday, presented with the Order of Lenin by Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, has made a remarkable comeback since last Friday, when television viewers were taken aback by the Soviet leader's obvious ill health.

In a week which began with rumours that he might have to step down, Mr Chernenko has been honoured on his seventy-third birthday, made a major speech to the Writers' Union, received the Finnish Prime Minister, and given a speech of thanks to Marshal Ustinov, pointing out that he holds all the offices of state formerly held by Leonid Brezhnev and Yuri Andropov.

Yesterday Mr Chernenko used this authority to make an

apparent overture to the West. Provided there was reciprocity, "the capitalist countries should know they will always have in the Soviet Union an honest and well intentioned partner", he said.

In domestic terms, Mr Chernenko's performance has almost overshadowed Mr Andrei Gromyko's talks in the United States.

Mr Chernenko is still in precarious health, with severe breathing problems. But he is determined to show he is not a mere figurehead, as some party sources had begun to whisper.

The President did not comment directly yesterday on Mr Gromyko's UN speech, or his talks with Mr George Shultz on Wednesday.

But, condemning "aggressive imperialism", he said it made it all the more important to achieve peace.

Farm deal leads to Glemp-Jaruzelski summit

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

was satisfied last week that the Government would not be able to use the statutes to expand its already considerable monitoring powers. It was feared that a heavy government presence would scare off potential donors.

The Polish episcopate met this week and heard a report of the tentative accord reached between church and state negotiators. The bishops agreed that the statutes were adequate - although the Church will continue to press for a tax-free status for the farm machinery imported from the West - and

that the prime minister could express the Church's approval during tomorrow's session with General Jaruzelski.

The Government, too, is happy, although officials say privately that they doubt the Church will ever be able to raise the sums envisaged.

General Jaruzelski's administration has been enthusiastic about a meeting with Cardinal Glemp because it would like a public commitment to the national reconciliation that the Warsaw leadership believes has been achieved over the past two years.

The Government believes a broad amnesty for political prisoners in August was the high point of this process. The Church says it was a useful step but that there is still a long way to go.

The Church says it has, or is about to receive, the full \$20m to launch the pilot scheme for the fund. President Reagan asked Congress for \$10m, the European Community is prepared, church advisers say, to match this, providing the statutes are satisfactory, and the American Episcopate raised \$3m

Sri Lanka's proposals moving closer to Tamil autonomy demand

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

Elections by the end of the year to new district councils, the setting up of indirectly-elected provincial councils, the withdrawal of troops from the streets of the troubled northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka and their replacement by specially trained police commandos are part of a new drive to end the desperate ethnic crisis in the island republic, disclosed yesterday by President Junius Jayewardene.

In the course of a long and wide-ranging discussion in his office in the presidential secretariat overlooking the Indian Ocean Mr Jayewardene told me that he expected this weekend's plenary session of the all-party talks to be the last. "Then we must prepare legislation and pass it through parliament," he said.

The representatives of the Buddhist clergy attending the talks are reported to have turned against the idea of inter-district coordinating units as a compromise between those demanding regional autonomy and those resisting devolution of powers to anything larger than a district in the all-party talks which were called last January to find a consensus on ways of ending the conflict.

Nor, the president thinks, will the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) be satisfied. "But I am going ahead with whatever I think is the consensus," he said.

The president spoke plainly about the possibility that provincial councils will be set up as a result of all districts in a province agreeing to coordinate, even though the idea of provincial councils has been anathema to the Sinhalese until now. "Some people call them zonal councils," he smiled. But he made it clear that inter-provincial cooperation would not be permitted.

Powers to be devolved upon the new councils have yet to be settled but he indicated yesterday that they could include limited tax raising and even control of crime fighting, though not of the armed forces. These proposals would be a considerable advance by the president down the road to a compromise with Tamil demands.

However, even if the TULF does agree, Mr Jayewardene believes it likely that the Tamil extremists will carry on their terrorist actions. He repeated yesterday his offer to meet the Tamil militants, "without preconditions", to discuss the terms of any amnesty which would enable them to give up their armed struggle, but in the meantime is working towards removing the army from direct confrontation.

"The army does commit excesses," he admitted. "The army is not a civil administration. The army is created for a specific purpose. To use it

otherwise is not fair on the army, not fair on the citizens, not fair on anybody."

Police commandos are at present being trained by British former members of the Special Air Services, and will eventually take over. The first batch are being sent to the Eastern Province soon where the rebel activity is not so intense. Later, when more numbers are trained - up to 1,000 the President suggested they will be sent to the Northern Province too.

Special police training will also be given by experts from Israel. "We wanted their advice with regard to training our investigative organizations," Mr Jayewardene said. He added that the training had not yet begun, and he denied that the Israeli experts were representatives of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence organization.

The President said that he had nothing to fear from the Government of Mrs Indira Gandhi in India, though he hoped that after her elections she would clamp down on the Tamil extremists operating out of the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

He would also be seeking backing for his plans from the opposition party in Sri Lanka, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, led by former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, which is at present boycotting the talks.

Fate of doomed Arctic explorer

Photographs released this week by Canadian anthropologists show the left hand (above) and the body (right) of Petty Officer John Torrington, who died in 1846 during an abortive Arctic expedition.

He was on the doomed Franklin expedition of 1845-48, which was seeking the North-West passage.

A university team which recently opened the grave and that of another sailor on Beechey Island, Northwest Territories, found the bodies

almost perfectly preserved by the permafrost in which they lay. After taking these samples, the researchers reburied the bodies.

Professor Owen Beattie, of Alberta University, said that the sailors' remains looked more alive than dead. "It is like a time machine, seeing someone who looks as they did 138 years ago, wearing their clothing."

Torrington, who was 20 when he died and Able Seaman John Hartnell, aged 25, were on Sir John Franklin's expedition to find a route from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Sikhs give up protest after pledge on temple

Amritsar (Reuters) - Sikh high priests yesterday called off a mass march on the Golden Temple after the Indian Government agreed to withdraw security forces from the complex and hand it over to religious leaders by tomorrow.

Settlement of the crisis over control of the holiest Sikh shrine was reached at a meeting between the priests and President Zail Singh, who is a Sikh.

One of the five high priests, Sahab Singh, said that the march, planned for Monday, had been cancelled. It had been called to press for withdrawal of troops who have occupied the complex since it was stormed by the Army in June.

"We have also given up plans for a victory celebration at the request of the Government and instead will hold a three-day recitation of our holy book on Saturday, when we regain control of the shrine," the high priest said.

Major-General Gouri Shankar, in charge of security forces in Punjab State, said that the Army would withdraw as soon as the temple was handed back to the priests. Although troops had been replaced with paramilitary forces, the Golden Temple was still under army control.

The priests yesterday exonerated the President from religious charges, including wearing shoes when he visited the shrine after the army action.

The temple was badly damaged when troops stormed it.

Landmark for Central America

US left in the cold at talks with EEC

From Christopher Thomas, San José, Costa Rica

The European Community is poised for its first political and economic intervention in Central America, a region torn by war and poverty but increasingly united behind a desire to be extricated from US domination.

Washington, with its long record of direct and covert military entanglement in some of the world's classic banana republics, is watching warily as foreign ministers of the five Central American nations here for talks with all 10 EEC foreign ministers.

The two-day conference is regarded throughout Latin America as a historical political landmark. Essentially Central America is saying it wants Europe to help lessen the overbearing influence of the mighty superpower to the north. The official agenda speaks of initiating a comprehensive and structured political and economic dialogue.

The United States has not been invited, not even as an observer, and has not been kept officially informed through the usual diplomatic channels. The conference, more than any event in recent history is viewed by Central America as an expression of individuality and regional identity.

The Americans may see what develops before attempting to clarify their somewhat ambivalent attitude. Washington has no desire to see its political influence lessened by increased

European involvement. Economically, however, it would in principle welcome EEC intervention, although it is worried that the left-wing Nicaraguan Government would benefit in a regional aid package.

The EEC ministers will probably agree to increased cultural exchanges and approve the broad outlines of a regional development plan. A medium to long term Community aid package of around \$250m (£201m) is being talked about by EEC officials. The precise details will be subject to further lengthy discussions.

Central America began preliminary talks with Community officials in the summer, with a huge shopping list of economic assistance programmes, most of which were summarily rejected. There is a sense of confusion in the region over why it does not enjoy the entire range of EEC preferential benefits given, for example, to Mexico, Argentina and Brazil.

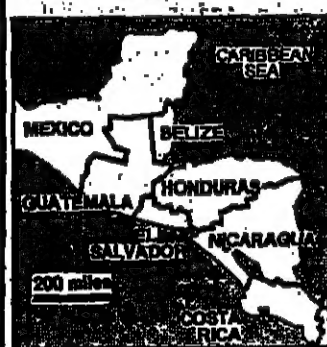
The final outline agreement now on the table is apparently moderate, and certainly nothing like the enormous, long-term nation-by-nation selective aid programme of the US.

European diplomats in Costa Rica emphasize that the Community has no wish to usurp or interfere with the Contadora regional peace process established early last year by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. It took its name from a Panamanian island where the first meeting was held.

Europe enthusiastically supports the process. Officially, so does the US although its true commitment is a matter of widespread doubt.

The Costa Rican conference will implicitly underline Europe's extensive criticism of President Reagan's militaristic response to the Cuban-backed Sandinista Government of Nicaragua.

Duarte's failure, page 12



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Duarte's failure, page 12

Managua opens poll to right-wing coalition

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

The Sandinista Government has reopened the list of candidates for Nicaragua's general election to allow the right-wing coalition of Señor Arturo Cruz to reconsider its abstention, but a high-ranking government member said there will be no postponement of polling day as the coalition has requested.

The Government had made an offer to Señor Cruz through intermediaries to postpone the date until November 30 on condition that the coalition, known as the Democratic Coordinating Committee, signed a letter condemning United States aggression. The Sandinistas received no reply and polling will go ahead on November 4.

Señor Cruz told President Belisario Betancur of Colombia during a recent visit to Bogotá that he was ready to make a late entry to the election. The President then telephoned Señor Sergio Ramírez, a member of the three-man Nicaraguan junta and vice-presidential candidate for the ruling Sandinista Front, informing him that the coalition was required to drop its list of nine conditions for taking part.

including dialogue with the US-backed Contras. If it could be guaranteed full access to radio and television, freedom to mobilize its supporters and a

copy of the new electoral register.

When the Nicaraguans accepted, President Betancur conveyed Señor Cruz's request for a postponement of the election to February 22 to allow him 90 days to campaign. After further consultations, Señor Ramírez offered to put back the date until November 30 and to guarantee Señor Cruz extra broadcasting time to catch up the other parties, provided the coalition denounce US aggression. This would make the postponement more palatable to strong popular forces within Nicaragua opposed to the US.

The inscription period was reopened to Tuesday until October 1, and the Supreme Court has reinstated, temporarily at least, the legal status of the three coalition parties, the Social Christians, Social Democrats and Constitutional Liberals.

The six other parties taking part, headed by the two largest opposition forces, the Independent Liberals and Democratic Conservatives, met on Wednesday to analyse the electoral climate. They agreed to meet again today.

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Magical creation of period

Forever Young (15)
Classics Haymarket,
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The strength of the adaptation is in

The Bounty arrives with the undeserved reputation of being the real story of the historical event which has already inspired two pictures—the Laughton-Gable version of *Mutiny on the Bounty* directed by Frank Lloyd in 1935 and the Trevor Howard-Marlon Brando remake by Lewis Milestone of 1962. Readers of Glyn Christian's *Fragile Paradise*—the latest of thousands of accounts of the affair, but the best-researched portrait of Fletcher Christian—will recognize departures from history which sometimes seem

The troubles no doubt rise from the film's complicated history. It was initially to have been made by David Lean as two full-length films. Lean departed the project, but the producer Dino de Laurentiis was committed to the extent of a million-dollar replica of the *Bounty* (steel, clad in wood) which had been prepared for it. Bolt's two scripts



The publicity for *Forever Young* is in two minds about whether or not the film belongs to the "First Love" series from the same stable, David Puttnam's Enigma Films. One can

It centres on a boyhood friendship created out of passion for rock and roll. The two friends meet again 25 years on, when one is a celibate

David Robinson

James Williamson (1842-1930), one and only Lord Ashton of Ashton, made himself the fifth richest man in the world with his linoleum factory here, sat as a Liberal MP and then as a peer following generous gifts to that party, and lived a long life of controversy and eccentricity. His *Times* obituary implies a partly comic tyrant-figure which, with David Pownall's name as author for

In fact this play (an early Pownall work first staged here in 1975 and certainly ready for revival) is a less colourful affair, not fearing to be arid or oblique. It sees Ashton as a naive, old-fashioned liberal left high and dry by the tide of history - but unfortunately with a personal psychology that largely confuses the issue. Jon Strickland

executing effortless changes between the young idealist welcoming wider suffrage and the age-crippled megalomaniac scenting treachery in every vassal's vote against him, may admit truth but does not. The aged, bearded father-figure, Jimmy, who dreamed of increasing wages; his generosity is only meant to buy love; and he is wryly accompanied by a doctor (Will Tacey) watching the lifelong progress of what Meretta Elliott, as his innocently liberal second wife, dropping dead of a seizure at a surprisingly socialist philanthropic meeting, keeps her tenderness unsathed in the guttering sea story; and the drunken colonel, calculating widow (Barbara Peirson) takes her place.

are reproachful choruses of Brechtian terseness and obscurity, full-throated but often unintelligibly sung by the workers in the misunderstands, coming from the audience to form a chorus. The vintage, townhall passages like Jimmy's dinner party *à quatre* with a rival candidate who significantly tries to claim half the meat pie: when Jimmy sits down to eat it alone, a hand starts at Jimmy's elbow, a hand that says, "But another Petherbridge's production mostly has to take the difficulties and shifts of style as they come, which does not help. Meanwhile, as you leave the theatre, the illuminated card of Jimmy's hand still says, 'I'm not insolent in the face; but the vandalized monument is boarded up as a highly dangerous structure.'"

Anthony Masters

Stephen Pettitt

Y BEGAN
IR EPIC VOYAGE
FRIENDS...IT
ED IN HATRED
D BLOODSHED.

It also marks Geoff Bullen's opening production. Steinbeck's novel may be an O-level text, but when was the stage version last performed? *Of Mice and Men* has paid the usual penalty of a popular masterpiece. The story is so strong and memor-

Everybody knows the outline events of the tragic friendship between George and Lennie — the fast-talking man-of-the-road and the giant simpleton — who take a casual labouring job on a California farm where Lennie "does bad a thing" for the last time. What I, for one, had forgotten was the weight of feeling between the two men, piled in hard, detail after detail, every one of which rings true; the spare elegance of the plotting, and the accumulating sense that these are not simply a pair of freaks, but that their companionship is reflected in the solitary lives all around them.

Crooks, the black labourer, for instance, is driven into malevolence by his own kind of social exclusion. Likewise Curley's young wife: there is no better passage in the narrative than the scene where Lennie and the girl are drawn together by their shared fondness for stroking soft things – both going into ecstasies at the idea of velvet – which leads straight on to her appalling accidental death.

Clive Mantle and Susan Penhaligon achieve a fine transition in this scene; beginning in playful giggles that change their note when he kneels up, towering above her, to take her hair in his hands. The scene remains true to the death as both performances retain the essential quality of a meeting between children who happen to be in possession of adult bodies.

Mr Mantle throughout underplays the King Kong side of Lennie so as to emphasize the idea of a little boy, almost a cry-baby, with the anatomy of one of nature's bullies. His blubbering distress and obstinate sulks with Lou Hirsch's parental George in the first scene are extremely moving. They also prepare the way for the inevitable speeches and for the fight with the psychotic Curley. Supporting performances, particularly William Robert's Slim and Calvin Simpson's snarlingly obsequious Crooks, are well up to standard. Sean Cavanagh contributes an ingenious mobile set, combining rural air scarcity with the sense of an infernal machine.

Irving Wardle

A welcome lift to thriller-writing

His fat, computer-clever hero, Richard Griffiths, the antithesis of the jogging mania, did a magnificent job, well complemented by Caroline Nymans as his wife. She was something of an anti-heroine, seeking solace in the bottle to enable her to co-exist with the apprehensions brought about by her husband's computer-induced dull-dog commuter to fearless slush. Last night she found another kind of bottle and delivered the *coup de grace* to the lethal Roche, invested with a shimmering menace by Lee Montague.

The plot teetered frequently on the edge of incomprehensibility, not unusual in good thrillers, the computer graphics became cleverer as the serials proceeded, and any feeling that

Should we see *Bird of Prey 3*, many of the characters we have met will be gone forever. Roche disposed of quite a few but, in memoriam as it were, mention should be made of the contributions of Bob Peck, Terence Rigby and Heather Tobias. They also serve who are cast as victims. Jan Holden was a construct of a mother-in-law we would prefer not to have and her performance will sustain the matrimonial legend.

story of Mr Maxwell's seizure of the Mirror Group.

We were able to see him giving an example of his techniques of micro-management. "Why are we sending a *Mirror* photographer to Paris to take a picture of a Bond lady?" he demanded. That is how you raise purchase prices of £13m perhaps. He is to have a second coming next week, but I think I shall be recovering from the first.

Dennis Hackett

BBC2's Commercial Breaks features other kinds of birds of prey. This series purports to follow the fortunes of entrepreneurs around the world as their stories unfold. That is a tall order but we shall see some of the mighty enjoying being so and reflect perhaps that success is not everything.

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The four chief constables involved decided there were grounds for connecting the two. A cross-border investigation was started, drawing together officers from Lothian, Northumbria, Stafford and Leicester. Mr Hector Clark, assistant chief constable of Northumbria, became "managing director", supported by detective chief superintendents dealing with individual aspects.

"At the station, chaos developed. In the words of one veteran: "The telephone lines never stopped ringing. It was a



the past few years some people have been more suspicious of people coming forward with information. The FBI has been able to get more information from people who have been interviewed and suggested people forward as possible contacts. I have been interviewed.

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...daughter

[illegible]

Judy Miles

Blond, of course. I shall become a dead loss. No use at all, to B-Meds or anyone else.

6 In moments of doubt or depression, one police officer simply looks at the little girl, then at pictures of the unrecognizable body found 10 days later.



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CATCHING THE TIDE

If nothing else, the annual IMF meetings serve as milestones along the passage of world economic history. This year's meetings, just ended in Washington, were clearly intended to mark a transition to phase three of the international debt crisis. The first and second phases were characterized by financial emergency and frantic damage limitation. Now, it is hoped, the world can look forward to the resumption of steady growth in the developing world, of the kind that can float bankers and borrowers alike off the rocks of insolvency.

Has the tide really turned? In Washington, both the IMF and World Bank were staunchly reporting a remarkable improvement in the performance of both the developed and the developing world. The rich have grown more strongly than expected. The poor have cut their balance of payments deficits faster than anyone forecast. At first, most of the cutback came through lower imports, at some cost to their domestic economies (to say nothing of producers in the industrial world). But this year we have, for the first time since the 1980 recession, a real rise in income per head in the developing world.

The system - depending on IMF adjustment programmes as the key to new money - has, just held together. Even Argentina has finally signed a memorandum of agreement with the IMF, though sceptics doubt it will stick to the programme. To mark what they hope is the debtors' transfer from casualty ward to convalescence, the industrial governments which dominate the IMF have modestly trimmed its lending limits without causing any confrontation with the developing world. Instead, the developing countries have agreed to the

summit they have been demanding taking the undramatic form of special meetings of the top committees of the IMF and the World Bank.

International eyesight is being adjusted from the next step to the near horizon. Debt rescheduling is being developed to take care, not just of the coming twelve months, but of the next four or five years. Changes which can only take effect slowly, like a switch to private equity finance from excessive reliance on bank debt, are being urged on developing countries and gradually stimulated. The role of the international institutions themselves is, rightly, being reappraised.

But there has been almost a conspiracy of silence on the dangers ahead. Both the IMF and the World Bank have, indeed, uttered specific warnings: the IMF continues to blast for convergent economic policies and controlled budgets, plus "structural" adjustment in advanced economies - all of which is impersonal code for a request to the United States to cut its deficit and Europe to improve its labour markets. The World Bank has issued a scathing report on the intractable disasters of sub-Saharan Africa, where starvation and persistent economic failure are inextricably linked.

But national institutions find it congenitally difficult to forecast recession. The economic river is still tidal. The business cycle has not, as even Mr Nigel Lawson admits, been abolished. The stronger-than-expected recovery celebrated by almost every speaker at these meetings may reverse itself next year - what then happens to the long-term plans of creditors and borrowers?

Growth in industrial world demand is critical to the de-

veloping world. But President Reagan is only half right in his claim that the developing world has gained more from American growth than it has lost from American interest rates. To claim that higher interest rates have been compensated for by higher export sales is like telling a man not to complain about bigger mortgage payments, since he has been allowed to work overtime to earn the extra money. Provided interest rates fall sharply, and the world growth rate only modestly, the developing countries can maintain and even improve their debt service, and the strains of rescheduling can be eased.

Provided, that is, world markets remain open. Thus the Americans are more than half-right in taking up the cause of a new round of trade negotiations. The European objection, that there is still plenty for existing working parties to do, may be sound - but it ignores the need for a fresh impetus to the struggle against protectionism.

Such an impetus is needed, in America, in Europe, in the developing world itself. Rescheduled debts still have to be serviced - it is pointless shovelling new loans into countries which cannot earn the interest costs. There is a real danger of commercial bankers congratulating themselves on translating one impossible loan book into another. This danger is accentuated by the risks of a more serious recession. If interest rates prove sticky while growth slows - if unemployment in the industrial world begins to accelerate at just the moment when the major debtor countries reach a new peak in their rescheduling needs - then the ebb economic tide, which was successfully negotiated in the early 1980s, will leave the world financial system well and truly on the rocks.

PROTECTING THE CHURCHES

Addressing the Friends of Friendless Churches last night, a band of brothers that has come to the rescue of a fair number of otherwise lost causes, the Marquess of Anglesey argued for the abolition of the ecclesiastical exemption from listed building control. The exemption goes back to 1913 when government began to fashion protective controls for ancient monuments. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Randall Davidson, pleaded that the Church of England be exempt from secular control over any of its buildings used for worship and pledged the church to look after them itself and improve its arrangements for doing so.

The exemption lasted through later legislation. It does not apply to ordinary town and country planning controls (new building, extensions, alterations of appearance), but it does apply to the special controls for buildings of high architectural quality or historical interest. Churches are listed - 20,000 of them - but so long as they are in use as churches they escape the controls that normally follow from listing.

Virtually all the ecclesiastical buildings that the 1913 legislation would have covered at the time belonged to the Church of England. Extensive listing, the passage of time and changes in taste have brought many dissenting churches and chapels into the net. It has been thought proper to put other churches on the same footing as the Church of England in this respect, although none of them has comparable formal procedures for vetting alterations.

That is now part of the problem; and the problem has come to the surface because the inclusion since 1977 of churches in use in the distribution of public funds for the restoration of historic buildings (£20 million so far) alters the basis on which the ecclesiastical exemption was originally granted; and because public opinion has become increasingly sensitive to breakages in the "heritage" china shop. The Department of the Environment accordingly issued a consultation paper earlier this year inviting comments on the question of change versus the status quo. It is now digesting the replies.

There is a presumption in favour of retaining the ecclesiastical exemption, at least as respects the Church of England. The church has in being a system of control of which the main elements are the judicial process for granting faculties (permission to make physical changes), diocesan advisory committees, and the cathedral advisory commission. There is much experience and expertise embodied in the system, and the system is about to be strengthened in ways already decided. Its record from the point of view of conservation is not such as to undermine confidence in it. On the contrary, it is no more prone to avoidable calamities than is the listed building control of secular buildings.

The faculty jurisdiction has a wider reference (including furnishings and movable objects) and takes in wider considerations (including conformity to canon law) than does the planning apparatus of local government. It would therefore remain in place even if full listed building controls were made to apply to churches. There would then be duplication, something to be avoided if possible.

The amazing exertions of local congregations in the upkeep of the Church of England's unparalleled architectural patrimony and the success of wider appeals in the case of major church buildings cannot be disconnected with the fact that the church has sole responsibility in the matter. Give the state control of what may be done to church buildings, and the state may well find that it has to provide more of the means for doing what has to be done: an unwelcome conclusion.

Alterations to the interior of a church are often prompted by liturgical requirements, or by changes in the social practices of the church community. It is not appropriate that these issues, especially liturgical, should be subject to decision by a secular tribunal set up for another purpose. That would qualify the right to freedom of worship, something for which very strong justification would have to be shown. There can be detected in some of the pressure for supplanting ecclesiastical with lay control the disquiet of churchmen who do not like the turn their communions have

taken and look to secular authority as a way of putting a bridge on it. Secular authority should be wary of those blandishments.

These reasons have to do with autonomy and the proper distinction between civil regulation and ecclesiastical order. They validate the exemption even at some cost (though the cost need not be significant) to the integrity of the "heritage".

That is not to say that the present arrangements should remain exactly as they are. Any listed church which falls out of use and becomes a candidate for demolition should lose the exemption: at present Anglican churches made redundant under the Pastoral Measure do not. Partial demolition - Victorian inner city churches from which community and congregation have ebbed are much at risk - should perhaps be made subject to listed building consent at the discretion of the Secretary of State. Grants should continue to be given only on condition that the planning authorities are consulted about any future alterations to the building, and the position of churches other than the Church of England needs to be reconsidered.

It is best that they should continue to enjoy parity of treatment, but that will require rather more effort on their part. They do not have internal controls comparable to the Church of England's faculty jurisdiction. They have not the resources, nor does the number of their listed buildings call for anything so elaborate. Nevertheless they can reasonably be required to adopt procedures that satisfy these three requirements: that the architectural, aesthetic and historical implications of any proposal for alteration are thoroughly examined and plainly put; that there is an open forum for their consideration, with time and opportunity for expert views and public feelings to be registered; and that the ecclesiastical authorities in each communion demonstrate that they attach proper weight to that side of the argument. It would be easier for the smaller churches to manage that if the Churches Main Committee, say, was able to provide "common services" of a professional kind.

The cause of death

From Dr P. D. Oldham
Sir, Dr Wales (September 20) suggests that death certificates are intended to fulfil the epidemiological function of recording those diseases which affected the deceased in life, as well as fulfilling their legal function.

This is not so. A moment's thought makes it clear that a practitioner could hope to produce such a record, and indeed the disorders to be inserted on the medical certificate of cause of death are specifically restricted to those forming part of the chain of events

which led to death (section I), and those, not part of the chain, that contributed to the death (section II).

There is no provision for recording conditions which were present but which were thought not to contribute. Thus, unless Dr Wales thinks that sufferers from diabetes always die because of their diabetes, the results he quotes suggest that some practitioners, at least, follow the instructions faithfully.

I have long thought that provision should be made on the certificate (perhaps in section III) for recording conditions present but irrelevant to the cause of death, for fear that they may otherwise be recorded, misleadingly, as if relevant. Diabetes is an

excellent example and so, in many cases, are chronic disorders such as occupational lung diseases.

The role of this section III would be to help purify from irrelevancies the statistics of cause of death, not to provide a summary of the deceased's medical history. Such a change might well be acceptable to Parliament, unlike any changes which involved an attempt at official recording of further background information.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
P. D. OLDHAM,
The Mount, Penarth,
Near Barry, South Glamorgan,
September 22.

Privilege and the Durban six

From Mr John A. Broom

Sir, While everyone exults in the discomfiture of the South African Government over the Durban six, it has been conveniently forgotten that the British Government is supposed to be leading a worldwide campaign against abuse of diplomatic privilege.

If anyone doubts that what is happening at Durban is just such an abuse, let us consider what our attitude would be to, say, the Nigerian Embassy in London offering refuge to six British citizens wanted for questioning in connection with a civil disturbance in Britain, or perhaps Malawi. We would, of course, be outraged.

The Durban affair, therefore, is doubly unfortunate in that it not only represents a gross insult to the South African Government, but also is a clear lesson to the Libyas of this world that the British Government is only serious about abuse of diplomatic privilege when and where it hurts the British and not as a matter of reciprocity, let alone principle.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. BROOM,
Churches,
Upper Farringdon,
Alton,
Hampshire,
September 26.

Jobs for Britain

From Mr Peter Jay

Sir, May we be told who speaks for Britain? Mr Lawson, in his warning about jobs, said that there was little prospect of reversing the trend of unemployment unless growth in real wages was decisively moderated. *The Times*, September 26, p1.

The Government's immigration laws are helping Britain's unemployment problems by keeping out nearly 3,700 foreign job-hunters every year, the European Court of Human Rights was told yesterday, Lord Rawlinson, QC, for the Government told the court in Strasbourg that that was justification for any differences between the treatment of men and women immigrants entering Britain. *The Times*, September 26, p1.

Both cannot be true since, according to the market principles the Government upholds, cheap job-hungry labour, whether immigrant or not, is overwhelmingly the most powerful force for decisively moderating the growth in real wages. Wake up, HMGI.

Yours etc,
PETER JAY,
Garrick Club, Garrick Street, WC2.

Graduate recruitment

From the Principal of the London Business School

Sir, Your headline, "Business graduates out of fashion", above your September 15 article based on a recent Harbridge House Europe report is somewhat out of gear (to use metaphors) with the experience of this school.

All the usual yardsticks bear this out. The quantity and quality of applicants measured by intellectual attainments and postgraduate experience are high; job offers at the end of the programme are more than satisfactory in terms of salary and job responsibility, as well as the range of companies who recruit from the school (some 400 over the past 10 years).

What complaints we receive are generally more along the lines of the difficulty companies have in recruiting in any particular year because, after allowing for sponsored graduates and those returning overseas, only some 80 or so are available for the UK market.

You quote LBS salaries and suggest they are modest in comparison with Harvard - a world leader against whom we are very willing to be judged. However, the salaries quoted are basically domestic salaries for LBS graduates employed in the UK and for Harvard graduates employed in the USA.

LBS salaries for 1983 graduates who were employed abroad are a better comparator and are some 40 per cent higher than for the UK, which narrows the gap considerably, particularly when it is borne in mind that USA managerial salaries generally are considerably higher than in the UK.

We at LBS are not complacent and aim to serve the British economy where skills are most needed. We operate in a market economy and would not wish otherwise. Hence, whilst we insist that all our graduates acquire from us a broad managerial education before specialization is allowed, the choice for the latter is primarily market driven and will thus vary from time to time with the changing structure of the economy.

Yours faithfully,
P. G. MOORE, Principal,
London Business School,
Sassat Place, Regent's Park, NW1.

Aiding Central America

From Professor J. Lynch and others

Sir, The tour earlier this year of Western Europe by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge resulted in a commitment by the EEC governments, together with Spain and Portugal, to participate in a conference in San José at the end of this month with the five Central American republics and the four members of the Contadora Group.

While there are still serious differences among some of the Latin American countries involved, all are united in seeking a greater commitment by Western Europe to a solution of the Central American impasse.

A previous effort a year ago by the five Central American republics to secure additional financial and economic support from Western Europe was a resounding failure. Although a joint request for funding was a major achievement in itself, the low-level European delegation

Time to settle the gallery question

From the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects

Sir, Sir James Richards (September 24) is right to comment that the nation ought to be able to afford to house its art treasures without commercial sponsorship. But that is not the issue now. The problem of the National Gallery is that the Secretary of State is trying to operate a system which is too full of what Bagehot called the checks and balances. The aim has been to achieve great architecture which will also receive general public approval. A worthy aim, but an impossible one. Great architecture must have character and that is usually contentious.

Contemporary pundits who try to shape public opinion seldom recognise great architecture. The Regent's Park terraces were described as "hells of monstrosities", the Royal Pavilion at "St. Paul's having whelped at Brighton", and George Dance's Mansion House by a torrent of abuse starting with "the man pished upon (to design it) was originally a shipwright and to do him justice he never seems to have lost sight of his first calling".

The public have frequently taken a different view, inasmuch as the public have had their say at the exhibition of shortlisted entries for the National Gallery, the biggest prove (and the biggest anti vote) went to the Richard Rogers design - a design of striking character.

The best way to get good architectural design is the way of the past. Once the owner has chosen an architect, whether by competition or straightforward selection, they develop the design together. Once ARK had been appointed, and they are one of the best architectural firms in Britain, the Secretary of State should have found the courage, which he does not lack, to say yes to their last design.

Aesthetics are immeasurable. Planning considerations such as land use, access and density have already been resolved. Only inspiration can do the rest. Legislation, in art there is only a hair's breadth between genius and disaster. There is always the risk of failure, but to succeed the risk has to be accepted. Yet another design has been called for. Enough is enough. It should then be built.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MANSEY,
President,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
66 Portland Place, W1,
September 27.

Clerical opinion

From the Reverend Michael Burgess, SSC

Sir, Clifford Longley's article (September 25) highlights the supposed political sympathies of Church of England clergymen, according to various opinion polls taken over the last five years.

Just for the record, nobody has ever asked my opinions and the same is true for a number of other priests I have spoken to.

Perhaps, Sir, you will permit me to register what would appear to be a small minority point of view, lest it go unrecorded? Because they add nothing to the quality of life or the vision of God, I reject the value of David Jenkins's remarks, and those of his supporters on this subject, as being seriously mischievous, repellent to truth, and naive in the extreme. What a poor comparison with Mr Peter Walker's letter (text, September 25), which is so much more worthy of support.

Here is one priest at least who does not applaud him.
Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BURGESS,
Church of the Annunciation,
Bryanston Street, W1,
September 25.

From the Chairman of the British Legal Association

Sir, As I understand it, the Bishop of Durham was critical not only of the Chairman of the National Coal Board but of all involved in the current miners' dispute including, of course, Government.

I have no greater sympathy for Mr Arthur Scargill than I suspect, Lord

Hailsham (the head of our judiciary) but I do question whether Lord Hailsham (September 25) is entitled to take words out of context in relation to what was said about Mr Ian MacGregor and on the basis thereof to suggest that the Bishop of Durham would be in some difficulty were he to be brought before the courts to defend his language which, it is implied, was racist in tone. I understood what I had read and heard the Bishop of Durham saying as rebuking all parties concerned in this dispute without fear or favour, malice or ill-will.

What particularly troubles me is that Lord Hailsham, although entitled as an individual to his own views, whilst he is still the most senior member of the judiciary, feel it right to demonstrate his own prejudices in your columns. If there are any other senior members of the judiciary entertaining similar and, as I would think, misguided views as to what the Bishop of Durham meant and said, we might well find it very difficult indeed to empanel a bench of law lords to try any of the issues which might reach the House of Lords arising out of the current dispute.

The damage that that would do would be far more pervasive than the damage which the Bishop of Durham's words are claimed to have achieved.
Yours faithfully,
STANLEY BEST, Chairman,
British Legal Association,
116 London Road,
Southborough,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent,
September 25.

Future of Consett

From Sir Charles Villiers

Sir, The Headmaster of Bradfield, Mr Quirk (September 26), says that he recently drove through Consett where "the great works have been levelled to the ground and there is nothing but desolation".

The good headmaster did not look very far - too quick?

It fell to me as Chairman of British Steel in 1980 to recommend to the board the closure of iron and steel works at Consett. Since then, due to a great effort by the Derwentdale Industrial Development Agency, which is supported by the Derwentdale Council, English Estates, BSC (Industry) and by

merely listened politely and took no action.
This time, it is to be hoped that the Western European response will be different. In the case of Great Britain, the Foreign Secretary is attending in person, and this will be well received, it is important, however, that the British also make a gesture of a more material nature.

Time to settle the gallery question

From Mr Christopher Booker

Sir, Sir James Richards (September 24) is right. In view of the welcome rejection of the "fire station" design, it is not time to rethink this whole project? It is absurd that the housing of one of the world's great picture collections should be treated as mere "planning gain", incidental to a commercial office block.

Even on this basis, there is no reason why a commercial property company should be called in as middle man to take the profits from 51,000 sq ft of prime office space on such a prestigious, publicly owned site.

If it is really thought essential that the National Gallery extension should be paid for by an office development, why should the scheme not be carried out by a non-profit-making holding company acting on behalf of the gallery, so that all profits from this site might be ploughed back directly into supporting the gallery itself?

On the other hand, there might now seem to be an overwhelming case for launching a public appeal simply to construct a proper, purpose-built extension to the gallery. A project of this importance could well attract sufficient contributions from a range of public and private bodies and individuals, and the building's design would no longer then be bedevilled by the ambivalent considerations of public need and private gain which have in large part led to the present impasse.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER BOOKER,
The Old Shop,
Lamartine,
Mr Shepton Mallet,
Somerset,
September 24.

From Mr David Sylvester

Sir, If we are looking for a civilized and dignified means to finance the housing of our national art collection - to echo J. M. Richards's phrases (September 24) - is not the answer to be found in selling off a few of its lesser treasures?

And should the same principle not also apply to other museums of ours which urgently need funds for extensions or repairs while masterpieces are piled up in their cellars?

Our vast holdings of great art are shown, or not shown, in spaces so inadequate as to make it absurd, not to say shameful, that we cling to them as greedily as we do.
Yours faithfully,
DAVID SYLVESTER,
35 Walpole Street, SW3.

Hailsham (the head of our judiciary) but I do question whether Lord Hailsham (September 25) is entitled to take words out of context in relation to what was said about Mr Ian MacGregor and on the basis thereof to suggest that the Bishop of Durham would be in some difficulty were he to be brought before the courts to defend his language which, it is implied, was racist in tone. I understood what I had read and heard the Bishop of Durham saying as rebuking all parties concerned in this dispute without fear or favour, malice or ill-will.

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The damage that that would do would be far more pervasive than the damage which the Bishop of Durham's words are claimed to have achieved.
Yours faithfully,
STANLEY BEST, Chairman,
British Legal Association,
116 London Road,
Southborough,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent,
September 25.

many other bodies, over 150 new businesses have been started up in Consett and nearly 4,000 new job commitments have been created; of these, 2,000 are already on the ground.

Some of these new businesses will rise and others fall, but there is now in Consett a much more broadly based industry than in the old days. The full regeneration of Consett will take time, but it is on its way and there will be much for the Prince of Wales to see when he visits Consett next month.

Yours truly,
CHARLES VILLIERS, Chairman,
BSC (Industry) Ltd.,
Radstock House,
75 Eccleston Street, SW1,
September 26.

would eventually reach positions of influence.
Other nations understand the significance of a scholarship programme. The Soviet Union, for example, is at present host to several hundred Costa Rican students and the United States has belatedly followed suit.

The Russian programme is massive, but they start from the disadvantage of having to combat a deeply ingrained anti-communism. There is still much good will towards this country in Central America and a programme of scholarships could develop the relationship in a mutually satisfactory way.
Yours faithfully,
JOHN LYNCH,
VICTOR BULMER-THOMAS,
LESLIE BETHELL,
HAROLD BLAKEMORE,
University of London,
Institute of Latin American Studies,
31 Tavistock Square, WCI,
September 12.

Failures in the 'Englandspiel'

From Mr Christopher M. Woods

Sir, As keeper of the SOE (Special Operations Executive) Archive in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office I wish to place on record some facts and comments concerning last night's BBC programme (September 25) on the *Englandspiel*. But first may I correct the impression given by your report (August 28) that the BBC received less official help in its research for this programme than for others in the series. The FCO did not withhold assistance, but it was not responsible for the content of the programme.

No one disputes that Holland was the scene of SOE's most tragic wartime disaster nor that this was due in part to mistakes and errors of judgment by SOE. What I hoped to see, and felt viewers would expect from a documentary programme presenting the story from the British side, was some illumination of how and why SOE in good faith went wrong.

Instead SOE was presented in simplistic terms as almost criminally negligent and the programme built up to a final suggestion that there was still some unrevealed mystery behind it all.

There is no trace of any justification for this in the SOE archive and the whole presentation struck me as unfair, not only to viewers, but to all SOE participants in the tragedy, both British and Dutch.

In early 1942, when the first crucial errors occurred, SOE was a new organization and had not yet refined its techniques through experience on which later successes were built.

For instance "security checks", on which criticism hinges, were still rudimentary and often unreliable (mistakes in coding or transmission, atmospheric distortion, haste and stress). Moreover, when the first wireless agent was caught he had on him three coded messages in which he had already included his correct check. Was it really so easy for SOE to detect that he was under control?

There were other complicating factors. If it had all been as straightforward as the programme suggested, it is strange that SOE's internal security investigation which suspicions were really aroused did not fasten on the early omission of security checks.

The Dutch section was a late starter - Holland was not the easiest country for SOE to operate in - and zeal to get on may have impaired the section's judgment. But once a combination of luck and skill had enabled the enemy to control from the start the whole of SOE's original network, it was not easy to escape from such a stranglehold. That SOE broke loose in 1943 was thanks to the Dutch agents who managed to blow the gaff.

They did so, let it be recorded too, in time for SOE with the Dutch to start again in 1944 to create a new network which helped Dutch Resistance to play its part in the final campaign and the liberation of Holland.

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER M. WOODS,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office,
King Charles Street, SW1.

Civil Service ethics

From Mr Michael J. Ellison

Sir, Ronald Butt (September 20) misses the point of my paper to the Royal Institute of Public Administration. My central argument was that neither Parliament nor the courts had developed effective techniques for constraining government, the Civil Service has in practice become the major way in which government is scrutinised.

As Peter Hennessy accurately reported (September 17), I do not find that state of affairs desirable - for much the same reasons as Ronald Butt. But I certainly believe that a strong government, determined to effect cultural change. The strongest government is one whose back is so broad that it can bear rods of iron.

The question of how effective government is in practice rendered accountable (it will not do to answer "By Parliament") is a weighty one - at least, Lord Scarman appears to think so, and I doubt if I am alone in treating his view of the Constitution with great respect. It will not do to dismiss these important matters as the vapourings of a liberal establishment in retreat.

Yours ever,
MICHAEL J. ELLIOTT,
The Economist,
25 St James's St, SW1,
September 20.

Lord and ladies

From Professor F. M. Fowler

Sir, For a spirited defence of such New Alternative Anthems as "Land-aide Women Domini" Dr Flanagan (September 20) and others in liturgical distress should contact the splendid lady preacher who, according to your service lists, has - since the introduction of the mini-skirt - most frequently graced the pulpits of London churches. Her name and address: Miss A. Brevin (Palestine).

Yours faithfully,
FRANK M. FOWLER,
Department of German,
Queen Mary College,
University of London,
Mile End Road, E1,
September 20.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Fraser shareholders put to the test

The proper working of the British System depends uniquely on observance of the spirit as well as the letter of the law. This is as true in business as it is in politics. Although not legal in the strict sense, Lomrho's grudging undertaking to the Department of Trade and Industry not to vote its 29.9 per cent of the House of Fraser against the reelection of the chairman, Professor Roland Smith, was taken at its face value by the Department. After all it was part of a bargain in which Lomrho was left free to vote, and canvass others to vote, for two more Lomrho nominees on the Fraser board and to press for formal restrictions on the board's ability to manage Fraser in the interests of all Fraser shareholders.

The DTI however, persistently underestimates or perhaps fears Lomrho, or rather its formidable and determined chief executive, Mr "Tiny" Roland, and battery of lawyers. The undertaking on Professor Smith's reelection, as with undertakings given to the DTI after the Monopolies Commission report in 1981, has been interpreted solely according to the letter. Lomrho, simply went out to persuade others - friends, foes and committed alike - to vote Professor Smith off the board.

Everyone outside Lomrho's sphere of influence realizes that without Professor Smith and his fellow director, Mr Ernest Sharp, the Fraser board would have been hard put to it to resist Lomrho's relentless battering. Mr Sharp's position on the board is also at risk at today's annual meeting in Glasgow, as Lomrho will throw its 29.9 per cent, as well as its influence, against him. If one or both are voted down, Lomrho will be jubilant. And rightly so, for Mr Rowland will have made a giant leap toward his goal: Lomrho's acquisition, by one means or another, and at minimum cost, of House of Fraser and with it, Harrods.

It would be the height of foolishness for other Fraser shareholders to play Lomrho's game. Even those who claim an open mind on the relative merits of the protagonists, cannot think it is in their interest to further Lomrho's cause in advance of the Monopolies Commission's finding, expected before the year end, on the nature and state of Lomrho's original undertakings not to extend its power over Fraser through the acquisition of more Fraser shares.

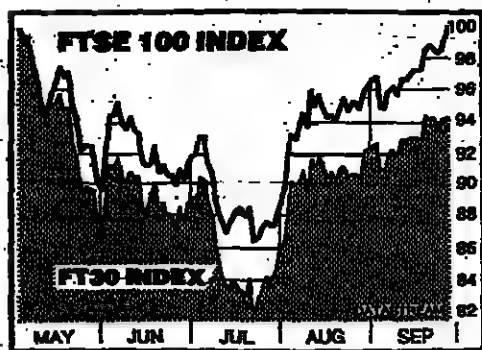
The Merchant Navy Pension Fund, among institutional shareholders, has a particular responsibility to do the right thing. And that, without a scintilla of doubt, is to keep Professor Smith and Mr Sharp on the board and as far as possible maintain the status quo, at least until the Commission has reported and the air is clear.

The FT-SE index shows its worth

The London stock market rose to a record yesterday. But this ostensibly significant event received scant attention in the City. Part of the reason, possibly, lay in the distracting effect of the "Stop the City" demonstrations. The other factor was that the record was struck in the seven-month-old FT-SE 100-share index, rather than the time-honoured FT Industrial Ordinary index, covering 30 leading shares.

The chart shows that the two indices have taken quite different paths since they touched all-time highs simultaneously on May 3 this year. While the 30-share index carried on plunging, the FT-SE showed more resilience in the latter part of May. This gap was reinforced during the summer, and has tended to widen during the stock market's recent recovery. The result is that, while the FT-SE was celebrating a record 1144.1 yesterday, the Industrial Ordinary at 872.0 was still 50 points below its peak.

Logically, this only goes to demonstrate how outmoded the 30-share index is. After all, the FT-SE embraces the constituents of the older index and 70 more besides. The extra shares include banks and insurance companies, as well as the



tobacco and insurance giant BAT Industries. Apart from the banks, these have been among the leading sectors on the stock market over the past six months. But it will be a long time before the FT-SE replaces the 30-share index as a barometer of sentiment in the financial community as a whole. In that sense, its performance and the reaction to it are mutually self-feeding. The more cheerful thought for the public at large is that the FT-SE index more faithfully reflects the behaviour of a typical institutional fund manager's portfolio - the sort, in fact, which determines the fate of our pensions and insurance policies.

CBI pushes for status quo

The Confederation of British Industry paints such a rosy picture of the British economy in its representations to the Chancellor before his autumn economic statement that Mr Nigel Lawson could be forgiven for preening himself.

Outcry, says the CBI, is better than the official figures show, with a forecast rise of 2.5 per cent this year, despite the coal strike, and nearer 3 per cent in 1985 if the strike is over by then. Real profitability is rising strongly towards the international norm; inflation trends are even better than shown by the retail price index; companies are expecting a record financial surplus despite the biggest real rise in investment since the war. So, says the CBI, this is not the time to rock the boat. Instead, budgetary policy should be aimed at increasing the competitiveness of British industry so that British firms can provide more jobs.

This is sound, encouraging stuff. When it comes to prescriptions however, the CBI betrays that its proposals have been drawn up by a committee.

Taxation is too high. The Government should aim to cut the general level of taxation back to 1978-79 levels by 1989-90. Public spending should be cut to fit that level of taxation. On the other hand, ministers should be looking for more short-term cuts in capital spending. Far from it. Indeed, they should be spending an extra £1 billion a year on cost-effective infrastructure projects, including an extra £300m a year on roads for each of the next 10 years.

This circle must be squared by cutting government's current spending by £6 billion a year over four years - a task which the CBI supposes has been taken care of for the benefit of Treasury ministers in its paper on "Efficiency in the Public Services". The need for such attempts to square the circle is, in case it be forgotten, a result of unemployment spoiling the Government's financial equations. If unemployment were lower, the need for such unconvincing reasoning would disappear.

The CBI may, therefore, be on stronger ground in its call for more direct aid to competitiveness. Autumn is the time when public spending and National Insurance contributions are dealt with rather than the budget as a whole.

National Insurance contributions do increase the cost of labour directly and therefore presumably reduce demand. Any moves geared to cut labour costs must surely help that central policy problem and any measures that would increase labour costs should be resisted.

Dollar loses ground as US banks cut prime rates

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

A flurry of prime rate cuts by United States banks sent the dollar lower yesterday, with dealers still awaiting more German-led intervention against it.

In Washington, the IMF predicted a 1985 growth slowdown for the world economy.

Four banks, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, First National Chicago and Manufacturers Hanover Trust, led the day's cuts bringing their prime rates down from 13 to 12.75 per cent before midday. New York City. Later, the Southwest Bank of St Louis cut its rate from 13 to 12.5 per cent others followed with cuts to 12.75.

Overnight, Wells Fargo, America's eleventh largest bank, had dropped its prime rate from 13 to 12.5 per cent.

There was some surprise that the first few banks which moved yesterday had not

matched the Wells Fargo cut, but the fact that they chose to make a reduction at a time when end-quarter pressures have pushed up money market rates could indicate that there are more cuts in prime rates to come.

The latest round of prime rate cuts was begun by Morgan Guaranty, with a 0.25 point cut, last Friday.

Sterling gained 0.4 points against the dollar to close at \$1.2465 in London, at one point trading above \$1.25 as rumours of a new coal peace formula swept through the markets. The sterling index rose 0.3 points to 76.7.

The dollar lost nearly two pence against the Deutsche Mark to close in London at DM3.028. Later in New York, the dollar was off its lowest level as the Federal Reserve failed to supply

reserves to the system and as expected, German central bank intervention failed to materialize. The dollar traded at \$1.2420 and DM3.0365.

According to one New York dealer, the German bank has sold \$1 billion during the past few days.

● WASHINGTON: Growth in the industrial world will be nearly 5 per cent this year, the IMF predicted in its world economic outlook, published yesterday, Sarah Hogg writes.

As previously reported in *The Times* this is 1.25 percentage points higher than the forecast made by the IMF only six months ago.

However, the fund's forecasts for 1985 are little changed. They show as a whole: ● Growth slowing to 3.4 per cent in the industrial world as a whole; ● Inflation little changed,

averaging 5.9 per cent in the industrial world, compared with 6.1 per cent this year;

● Employment increasing more slowly, rising 1.8 per cent in the seven leading economies, compared with a 2.4 per cent increase this year. However, that is enough to reduce the unemployment rate from 7.6 per cent to 7.3 per cent;

● Britain's growth is forecast to slow from an annual rate of 3.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1983 to only 1.9 per cent by the fourth quarter of 1985. However, its unemployment rate is also expected to drop marginally, from 12.6 per cent to 12.4 per cent next year.

● The picture for developing countries is brighter. Non-oil countries are expected to increase their growth rates from a weighted average of 3.3 per cent this year to 3.6 per cent next year.

Hongkong plays safe

The Hang Seng index closed 15.19 points higher at 1,041.98 as Hongkong stock markets reacted cautiously to the generally favourable local response to the agreement between Britain and China over the colony's future.

Trading was brisk with investment institutions from overseas coming in as buyers, particularly of property companies whose security was helped by the agreement that government land leases could be extended up to the year 2047. Hongkong Land rose 15 cents to HK\$3.30 and San Hong Kai Properties by 20 cents to HK\$7.

But there were widespread rises for leading stocks, helped by the cut in US prime rates as well as the text of the agreement, which had in part been discounted in previous days. Local brokers hope prices will now move slowly but steadily up.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1144.1 up 8.5 (high: 1144.4; low: 1138.6)
FT Index: 872.0 up 0.29
FT All Share: N/A
Singapore: 15.176
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1217.38 up 5.19
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,643.87 up 23.81
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,041.98 up 15.19

CURRENCIES

STERLING LONDON CLOSE
Sterling: 76.7 up 0.3 (range 76.7-76.4)
\$1: 114.44 up 40pts
DM: 3.7720 down 0.0045
FF: 11.55 down 0.0472
Yen: 306 up 0.53

Index 140.9 down 1.5
DM: 3.0205 down 0.0195

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.2420
Dollar DM 3.0365

INTERNATIONAL
ECU: 50.53197
SDR: 10.89258

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates: 10%
Finance houses base rate 11%
Discount market loans week fixed 10% - 10%
3 month interbank 10% - 10%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11% - 11%
3 month DM 5% - 5%
3 month FF 11% - 11%

US rates:
Bank prime rate 13 - 12.50
Fed funds 10%
Treasury long bond 102% - 103
ECB Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV average reference rate for minimum period August 8 to September 4, 1984, inclusive: 10.806 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$344 pm \$345.25
close \$345 - \$345.50 (\$276.25 - 276.75)
New York (latest): \$344.65
Kruggerand (per coin): \$355 - \$356.50 (\$284.25 - 285.25)

SE issues caution to Woolworth

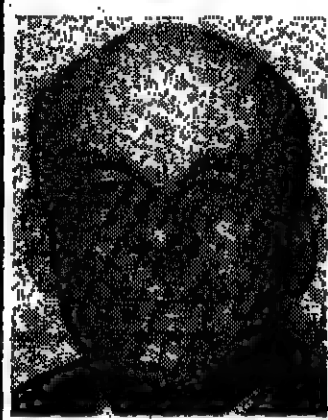
By William Kay and Ian Griffiths

The Stock Exchange has warned Mr John Beckett, the chairman of Woolworth Holdings, the retail group, not to give a meeting of City analysts any unpublished information.

The warning was given after a sharp rise in Woolworth shares in the first three trading days of the week, in advance of a meeting of the Society of Investment Analysts of Wednesday evening.

Woolworth shares had risen from 495p to 518p, after having fallen steadily from their 1984 peak of 530p, reached on August 31.

Yesterday they lost 2p in disappointment at the lack of



John Beckett: Warned not to give analysts information

response to analysts' questions at the meeting.

Mr Beckett said that the Exchange had called the company secretary at Woolworth with a request to "warn your chairman that if he says anything that has not been published it will have to be published to shareholders".

He added: "I used it as an excuse to tell the analysts that I was not going to tell them anything new - which I had not intended to anyway."

One analyst said: "It was a non-event. He announced that he had been cautioned, and it was all very factual. He would not say anything about the outlook for the company at all."

● Woolworth's accounting treatment of depreciation has been outlawed by the Accounting Standards Committee. A statement of intent, published yesterday by the ASC, sets out changes to the existing depreciation accounting standard which will prevent Woolworth carrying on with the method it introduced in its 1983/84 accounts.

CEGB to reorganize operating structure

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The management of the Central Electricity Generating Board, which is working round the clock to combat the effects of the miners' strike on power stations, has formally put substantial reorganisations plans to its 52,000 strong workforce.

The CEGB has written to all staff and is to contact trade unions in the power generating industry detailing plans to switch from a regional to a functions management system.

The proposals mean the dismantling of its regional structure and replacing it with a chain of command organized according to function.

No redundancy proposals are contained in the plans announced to staff, but it is inevitable that many employees will leave the industry rather than transfer to new areas. Detailed discussions of redundancy and disposal of

some of the CEGB's regional properties will start shortly.

The plans have been unveiled in a personal letter sent to staff yesterday by Sir Walter Marshall, the CEGB chairman.

The letter says that there will be consultation with staff and with trade unions below national level when the proposals have been developed in more detail.

Reorganization has been expected by senior staff because the Department of Energy has not filled posts of regional chairmen and secretaries as they have become vacant this year.

The dismantling of the regional board system has been prompted by the rationalization of power station building plans and as a result of Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, suggesting that the CEGB take greater financial responsibility for some of the Atomic Energy Authority's nuclear research work.

Restaurant group expands

By Our City Staff

Kennedy Brookes, the group which owns the Mario and Franco and Wheeler's restaurants, last night added two more famous London catering names to its collection.

In a £6m deal it is taking over nine restaurants and another due to open soon. The nine include Berterelli's restaurants in Covent Garden and Charlotte Street and the Cafe des Amis du Vin, also in Covent Garden. The Cafe des Amis du

Vin deal also embraces an extensive wine business and two food and wine shops.

Kennedy is paying for these acquisitions in shares. Vendors are retaining shares worth about £2m with the rest placed among City institutions at 240p each.

Last night Kennedy's shares closed at 258p, down 3p. In recent weeks the company's shares have been strong on suggestions that it is about to attract a takeover bid.

Greenall in £8m bid for off-licences

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Greenall Whitley, one of the largest of the regional brewers, base in Warrington, Lancashire, is in takeover talks for Cellar 5, the Merseyside off-licence chain. Cellar 5 claims to be the second largest privately-owned chain in Britain with 170 outlets.

The deal, estimated to be worth about £8m, would give Greenall Whitley about 300 off-licences, which would put it among the top half dozen off-licence chains.

A number of big brewers have been expanding their interests in the off-licence trade because it adds retail margins to wholesale profits. The take-home trade is also a growth area while beer sales overall are showing little improvement.

Cellar 5, which is based at Kirkby, with a geographical spread around the North-west and into North Wales, is reported to have had steady profit growth over the past 12 years.

It is planned to retain its management and staff because there is little overlap between Cellar 5 outlets and those of Greenall Whitley, which trade as Drew Wine Cellars.

A further announcement on the talks is expected within two weeks.

Stone rules out share concessions

By Derek Paine

Stone International, the systems engineering group, decided it would be "impractical and inappropriate" to offer any share-buying concessions to shareholders of its former parent company, Stone-Platt Industries, it was disclosed yesterday.

Stone-Platt collapsed into receivership in the spring of 1982. At that time Stone

International was one of its subsidiaries.

Now Stone International, the subject of a management buyout from the SPI receiver, is coming to the stock market. Chatterhouse Japhet, the merchant bank, is offering 10.5 million shares at 125p each. At the sale price, SPI is capitalised at £37.5m. In its last financial year the company made pretax profits of £6.2m.

SPI's primary business is in the design, manufacture and supply of passenger comfort systems, such as air conditioning and lighting on trains.

At this level three of the four directors who led the rescue will be millionaires. The chief executive, Mr Robin Taverner, will have shares worth £3.1m. The other three are Mr John Orsini (£2.3m) and Mr Peter McGrath (£1.5m).



CENTRAL

Unaudited Results of Central Independent Television plc for the six months ended 30th June 1984

	Six months ended 30th June 1984	Six months ended 30th June 1983	Year ended 31st December 1983
Net Income	£68,606	£57,851	£129,235
Group Profit before Exchequer levy	4,536	1,844	7,294
Exchequer levy	(1,721)	(16)	(465)
Profit before Taxation	2,815	1,828	6,829
Taxation	(1,138)	(993)	(2,883)
Profit after Taxation	1,677	835	3,946
Extraordinary items after taxation	—	—	147
Profit for six months	1,677	835	4,093
Earnings per share before extraordinary items	6.7p	3.3p	15.8p
Interim Dividend	2.5p	—	6.5p

Notes:
1. The incidence of advertising revenue and costs is not uniform throughout the year and therefore the result for the first six months is not an indication of the final outcome for the full year.
2. An interim dividend of 2.5p per share amounting to £625,000 will be paid on 8th November to shareholders on the register as at 11th October. No interim dividend was paid in 1983.
3. The figures for the year ended 31st December 1983 have been extracted from the full accounts on which the auditors have issued an unqualified report and which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Central Independent Television plc

Registered Office: Central House, Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2JP

NEWS IN BRIEF

Vickers profits double

A £3m cut in interest charges has helped Vickers, the engineering and Rolls-Royce car company, turn in substantially better half-year figures. The company said yesterday that profits had increased from £5m to £12.3m, thus continuing the improvement which started in the second half of 1983.

The biggest increase in profits came from Rolls-Royce Motors where production and sales reached target levels and the strong US dollar helped to strengthen margins.

● Tooltel, the Manchester textile group, raised pretax profits for the six months to the end of July by 84 per cent to £8.26m.

● George Wimpey's interim results to June show pretax profit of £23.1m, against £8.2m for the same period last year. Turnover for the group including work carried out by associate companies was down at £13.2m from £16.1m. The interim dividend is maintained at 0.85p.

● INCHCAPE half-year profits which were helped by favourable exchange rates to the tune of about £2m increased from £24.5m to £36m.

Dunlop set to unveil rescue package

By Ian Griffiths

Dunlop Holdings is still hoping to unveil its capital reconstruction package next month. The group has debts of more than £400m and negotiations over a rescue deal are now at an advanced stage.

About 46 banks are involved in the deal and the complexity of the arrangements has already delayed completion.

The company said yesterday that the delays were not over a matter of principle, but a question of determining the form and shape of the terms.

The reconstruction is essential for Dunlop's survival. It is likely to be a combination of a conversion of debt to equity, and a rights issue linked with

the sale of some of the group's subsidiaries.

Yesterday, Dunlop announced pretax profits for the six months to June 30 of £16m. This compares with £2m last year, although yesterday's figures were flattered by the exclusion of the group's European tyre operations.

Times, page 17

Clausen criticizes US aid policy

From Sarah Hogg and Bailey Morris, Washington

Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, president of the World Bank, said yesterday that he was "keenly disappointed" by the failure of the United States to change its decision not to provide additional development funds for the world's poorest nations.

At a news conference marking the close of the bank's annual meeting with the International Monetary Fund, Mr Clausen said he was heartened by the voluntary pledges of additional financial help from some nations, but discouraged that none of the big industrialized nations had followed suit.

Mr Clausen's remarks reflected the growing frustration among bank officials over the hardening attitude of industrialized nations, led by the United States, towards its requests for additional funds for

the International Development Agency, the bank's soft loan arm, and for other bank projects.

The United States, the largest shareholder, also made clear at the meeting that it would attempt to block a proposed general capital increase for the bank when the issue comes to a vote next year.

Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, said in his formal address to ministers and central bankers at the meeting that the Reagan Administration wanted the bank to become more of a "catalyst" in attracting private money to Third World projects.

"We do not view a general capital increase as a necessary result of this process," Mr Regan said.

Mr Regan disclosed the US position as the bank's staff role

of the bank which officials believe will involve changes requiring additional resources.

An official said: "We hope to reach a sufficient convergence of views to allow management to put forward proposals by early 1985, in time for the next general capital increase."

But if the United States objects, and gains support from the four other nations which control by far the largest block of voting shares cast by the executive board, it is unlikely the capital increase will be approved. Britain, West Germany, Japan and France are the other four nations which are the largest individual shareholders.

Earlier, the United States led successfully a movement to cut development funds for IDA by reducing funds for the

seventh replenishment from the \$12 billion (\$9.6 billion) sought by the bank to \$9 billion.

Later, an attempt by the bank to regain the additional funds by proposing a special fund of \$3 billion to be donated by big member nations was blocked by West Germany and Japan.

The increasing US opposition to the bank has led to rumours that Mr Clausen will either resign or be replaced when his first term expires in 1986.

In his concluding remarks, Mr Clausen adopted a conciliatory tone, saying the annual meeting had been one of "encouragement and progress".

He said there was a degree of consensus emerging about proposed policies to reverse economic decline in sub-Saharan Africa, even though no additional funds had been pledged.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

FT-SE presses on to record high

By Derek Pain and Jonathan Clare

Shares, as measured by the FT-SE 100 index, hit a new peak yesterday. "Footsie" grew stronger as the day progressed. It opened with a modest 1.1 points gain but by the close was recording an 8.6 per cent advance, taking it to a record 1,144.1.

The previous high was achieved in May when it touched 1,141.6.

But as "Footsie" went from strength to strength, the much more widely quoted FT 30 share index managed a mere 3 points rise to 972 points - still 50 points below the high it reached in May.

Shares were encouraged by falling US interest rates and another better performance by sterling on the foreign exchange market. Whispers of some progress in the miners' dispute also helped but, in general, the market continued to shrug off worries over the pit confrontation.

Oils were strong. Wednesday's

Shares of Oldacre Holdings are expected to come to the stock market on Wednesday through an introduction arranged by Stock Beech, the broker. There are already more than 200 shareholders. Oldacre, which has Mr Alan Bartlett (formerly with Newman Industries) as a non-executive director, achieved profits of £2.5m in the year ended March. The company's interests spread from animal feed to vehicle distribution.

day's spot prices were slightly higher and there is talk that the American crude reserves have fallen.

Government stocks shared in the fun. Although closing below their best levels they, nevertheless, achieved gains of up to 1/2%. Exhaustion of the treasury 10% per cent "tap" on Wednesday helped progress. So, of course

did the tendency to lower interest rates.

Grand Metropolitan, the leisure complex, was one of the weakest FT index constituents, falling 10p to 288p, just 18p from its year's low. The shares have been as high as 360p this year. Grandmet, which fell 8p on Wednesday, has been unsettled by brokers' downgrading profit forecasts.

Pannure Gordon, one of the company's brokers, yesterday reduced its projection for the year from £37m which represents little, if any, second half year growth. For next year Pannure Gordon is shooting for £37m.

Such estimates are well below the heady figures which have been circulating in the City. Some analysts have been going for £370m this year with, perhaps, £430m next year.

But it is how being suggested that the City failed to react to some of the warning noises which have emerged from Grandmet since its interim statement in May.

In recent years Grandmet has reaped rich rewards from such activities as cheap US cigarettes and London casinos. Both have been hit recently by the cold wind of much more intense competition.

It seems that below expectation performances from these two divisions are the main factors behind the Pannure Gordon downgrading. The broker, however, remains keen on Grandmet. It has advised clients not to sell the shares.

However some brokers believe Grandmet forecasts are being pulled back too far. One hitier anticipating £370m has cut his projection to £360m.

Ferrand, the electronics group, experienced revived rumours of a Plessey bid and rose 10p to 174p. Turkey coast hopes lifted Trafalgar House 11p to 290p.

Bank shares continued to

draw inspiration from the Argentine loan agreement. Barclays gained 18p to 512p, Lloyds 15p to 507p, Midland 7p to 359p and National Westminster 10p to 537p. In the two days since the more relaxed Argentine loan position became apparent Barclays has risen 35p, Lloyds 38p, Midland 25p and Natwest 33p.

Other "money" stocks were firm. On lower interest rates hopes discount houses scored gains throughout the list but insurances were mixed. Continuing speculation about Hogg Robinson, among insurance brokers, lifted the shares 7p to 225p.

In the financial services shakeup Hogg, with its retail network, has become an attractive proposition. American Express is one which has been linked with the company on a number of occasions.

Among money brokers Mills and Allen International gained 10p to 328p. It is floating off its advertising side and its figures are due next month.

Shares of Fergabrook, the leisure goods and toys distributor, floated on the USM at 74p last week, climbed 3p to 92p yesterday. One reason for the progress is that one of its main suppliers, the American Lewis Galoob toys group, will obtain a US over-the-counter share presence today. There are suggestions that Galoob is a keen buyer of Fergabrook shares.

The all-round strength of the market was reflected in the shares of investment trusts which recorded modest gains throughout the list.

Latest USM newcomer, The British Bloodstock Agency got off to a racing start. Placed at 165p the shares romped ahead to 205p before settling at 203p.

East Lancashire Paper Group advanced 23p to 63p on the take over approach.

Sangers, where Mr Tom Whyte has 48 per cent, was suspended on a signalled American acquisition, believed to be a cosmetics business.

Terms have been agreed but Sangers is awaiting an accountants report. If the deal goes through it will dilute the Whyte stake to about 25 per cent of the company's equity.

Argyll Group's shares moved up 1p to 195p on news that Mr

Jimmy Gulliver, the chairman, had sold 7.5 per cent of his stake in the company to raise about £800,000.

Mr Gulliver sold 410,432 shares to raise cash to help repay borrowings which were incurred during the merger of Argyl and Amalgamated Distilled Products. No further sales are planned.

Heavy promotional spending on its new lawn care products substantially affected the half year profits reported yesterday by Spear & Jackson International, the garden tool makers and exporters.

The company said that but for these costs profits would have been much higher than the £735,000 it turned in against last time's £387,000.

The market, which saw hopes

of £2.2 million for the full year evaporate, marked the shares down from 168p to 152p. The undisclosed advertising costs are estimated at about £250,000 but will have less of an impact in the second half.

Full year results depend on several uncertain factors, mainly the number of US housing starts which affects demand for wood-cutting saw blades, the miners' strike which indirectly affects demand for metal cutting saw blades and retailers' beliefs about consumer expenditure which governs stock levels.

Wednesday's equity turnover was worth £278.126m from 15,062 bargains. Cilt deals were 2,068. Total number of UK and Irish shares traded was 160.8 million.

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Bank Rate 10%	1 month 11 1/2%	3 months 11 1/2%	6 months 11 1/2%	1 year 11 1/2%
Discount Mkt Lending	1 month 11 1/2%	3 months 11 1/2%	6 months 11 1/2%	1 year 11 1/2%
Overnight High	1 month 11 1/2%	3 months 11 1/2%	6 months 11 1/2%	1 year 11 1/2%
Week Ending	1 month 11 1/2%	3 months 11 1/2%	6 months 11 1/2%	1 year 11 1/2%

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES	Market rates	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
New York	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
London	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Paris	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Frankfurt	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Geneva	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Basel	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Zurich	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Brussels	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Amsterdam	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Stockholm	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Copenhagen	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Helsinki	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Tokyo	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Osaka	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Manila	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Bombay	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Calcutta	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Rangoon	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Singapore	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Colombo	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Madras	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Batavia	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Sourabaya	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Manila	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Bombay	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Calcutta	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Rangoon	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Singapore	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Colombo	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Madras	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Batavia	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Sourabaya	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Market rates	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
New York	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
London	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Paris	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Frankfurt	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Geneva	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Basel	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Zurich	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Brussels	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Amsterdam	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Stockholm	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Copenhagen	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Helsinki	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Tokyo	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Osaka	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Manila	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Bombay	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Calcutta	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Rangoon	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Singapore	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Colombo	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Madras	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Batavia	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Sourabaya	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02

OTHER RATES

Market rates	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
New York	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
London	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Paris	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Frankfurt	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Geneva	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Basel	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Zurich	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Brussels	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Amsterdam	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Stockholm	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Copenhagen	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Helsinki	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Tokyo	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Osaka	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Manila	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Bombay	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Calcutta	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Rangoon	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Singapore	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Colombo	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Madras	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Batavia	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02
Sourabaya	1.2415-1.2416	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02	0.02-0.02

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Market rates, in £ per tonne, unless stated. Sugar and gas oil in £ per tonne.

RUBBER

Latex 100-1000 640-650

Latex 1000-10000 670-680

Latex 10000-100000 690-700

Latex 100000-1000000 710-720

Latex 1000000-10000000 730-740

Latex 10000000-100000000 750-760

Latex 100000000-1000000000 770-780

Latex 1000000000-10000000000 790-800

Latex 10000000000-100000000000 810-820

Latex 100000000000-1000000000000 830-840

Latex 1000000000000-10000000000000 850-860

Latex 10000000000000-100000000000000 870-880

Latex 100000000000000-1000000000000000 890-900

Latex 1000000000000000-10000000000000000 910-920

Latex 10000000000000000-100000000000000000 930-940

Latex 100000000000000000-1000000000000000000 950-960

Latex 1000000000000000000-10000000000000000000 970-980

Latex 10000000000000000000-100000000000000000000 990-1000

Latex 100000000000000000000-1000000000000000000000 1010-1020

Latex 1000000000000000000000-10000000000000000000000 1030-1040

Latex 10000000000000000000000-100000000000000000000000 1050-1060

Latex 100000000000000000000000-1000000000000000000000000 1070-1080

Latex 1000000000000000000000000-10000000000000000000000000 1090-1100

Latex 10000000000000000000000000-100000000000000000000000000 1110-1120

Latex 100000000000000000000000000-1000000000000000000000000000 1130-1140

Latex 1000000000000000000000000000-10000000000000000000000000000 1150-1160

Latex 10000000000000000000000000000-100000000000000000000000000000 1170-1180

Latex 100000000000

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities at new high

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Sept 17. Dealings End, Today. \$ Contango Day, Oct 1. Settlement Day, Oct 8.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND

Claims required for +30 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

[illegible]

103	Producing	133	..	8.6	5.1	11.9
98	Do A/R	120	..	8.6	5.0	10.5
100	Rural	310	..	8.9	2.9	12.5
280	Carlton Cramer	400	..	8.9	1.6	9.7
95	Caution (Gil J)	79	..	3.4	4.3	11.1
203	Chapman	218	..	51.4	5.2	11.4
82	Clay (Richard)	95	..	5.0	3.5	9.5
94	Cropper (James)	16	..	2.9	2.9	3.6

104	BAU	138	0	1.3	1.3	1.3
105	E Lanes Paper	63	+20	2.0	2.0	2.0
228	Wm. H. Bell	366	0	7.0	2.0	24.3
85	Glens Creek	125	-	5.7	4.8	18.5
100	Good Relations	130	+6	5.1	5.4	0.3
109	McCorquodale	130	-	7.3	5.9	8.9
83	News of Ferns	93	-	4.7	5.2	12.6
173	Ogby & Mather	526	-	0.6	1.7	27.3
526	Schmidt & Schmidt	730	+6	14.3	2.0	22.5
118	Smith (Jett)	138	-	13.1	8.4	-
223	Water World	163	+3	7.9	4.3	16.4
13	Vesco	27	-	-	-	0.5
305	Washington (J)	491	-	22.3	1.3	8.6

PROPERTY						
84	Allied Lanes	87		1.5	2.4	18.9
105	Amer	118		1.9	3.4	24.3
106	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
107	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
108	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
109	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
110	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
111	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
112	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
113	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
114	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
115	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
116	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
117	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
118	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
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127	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
128	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
129	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
130	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
131	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
132	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
133	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
134	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
135	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
136	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
137	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
138	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
139	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
140	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
141	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
142	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
143	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
144	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
145	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
146	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
147	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
148	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
149	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
150	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
151	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
152	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
153	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
154	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
155	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
156	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
157	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
158	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
159	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
160	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
161	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
162	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
163	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
164	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
165	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
166	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
167	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
168	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
169	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1
170	Anchor Sides	92		2.1	3.8	26.1

834	Jurymen	90	•	2.3	2.6	10.7
835	Land	90	•	2.3	2.6	10.7
836	Legal Shop	90	•	7.8	2.7	10.7
837	Land Investors	90	•	7.8	2.7	10.7
838	Land	90	•	10.4	8.7	20.4
839	Land & Power Shop	273	•	8.7	2.1	10.6
840	Land	273	•	8.7	2.1	10.6
841	Lyndon	813	•	2.6	2.6	20.9
842	Lyndon	813	•	2.6	2.6	20.9
843	McCarthy	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
844	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
845	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
846	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
847	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
848	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
849	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
850	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
851	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
852	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
853	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
854	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
855	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
856	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
857	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
858	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
859	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
860	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
861	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
862	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
863	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
864	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
865	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
866	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
867	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
868	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
869	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
870	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
871	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
872	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
873	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
874	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
875	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
876	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
877	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
878	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
879	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
880	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
881	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
882	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
883	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
884	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
885	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
886	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
887	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
888	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
889	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
890	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
891	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
892	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
893	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7
894	McKay	81	•	6.0	8.6	19.7</

425	Wayner	430					
426	Wayne	430		+18	17.1	18.6	0.3
427	Webb	430			17.1	18.6	0.3
428	Webb (Laid)	430			0.7	2.7	2.7
429	Webb & City	430			0.3	2.7	2.7

SHIPPING

183	Alexco Sir Paris	192	+	-1	12.1	8.3	0.6
184	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
185	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
186	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
187	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
188	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
189	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
190	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
191	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
192	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
193	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
194	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
195	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
196	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
197	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
198	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
199	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
200	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
201	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
202	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
203	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
204	St Commonwealth	210		32.5
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RUGBY UNION: SELECTORS TURN TO OLD GUARD OF COLCLOUGH AND HARE FOR WARM-UP GAMES

Divisions play it safe as they prepare to meet Australia

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The Midlands and the Northern Divisions will be selecting teams next week to play friendly matches in preparation for the visit of the Australians - the Midlands play Leinster at Coventry on October 16, and the North meet Ulster at Ravenhill the following day. London will also be announcing a divisional squad in training for their tour game.

The divisional selectors approach the games pragmatically. They are picking the team they think will stand the best chance of beating Australia. As things stand this is obvious, but in terms of a sustained divisional competition which once we had, now have no longer, but which many would see again, it goes against the grain.

The Midlands, for instance, include Hare, the Leicester fullback, in their squad of three dozen. London have asked Colclough, the Wasps lock, to captain their side to meet the Australians in the opening tour match on October 17. But both players have stated their intention of confining their rugby to test games rather than internationals, whereas any divisional competition would lead naturally towards possible England status. There would therefore be little point in selecting players for a divisional side who did not want to represent their country.

The issue is symptomatic of the cleft stick in which English rugby finds itself. The North have an additional problem: of their 51-strong squad, four will be at Cambridge University, who obviously wish to have them present during this term's club programme. The quartet are Andrew, recently elevated in the England bench; Clough, the former Durham University centre, who is due to start at Cambridge this term; Simms, the Liverpool centre, and Ellison, the Headingley No 8.

All must be regarded as contenders for the North side to play Australia at Watford on November 28. On the same day, Cambridge play their annual match against Nicky Steele-Bodger's XV, a game in which potential Blues have been known to be made or unmade. A good showing in a divisional match could clinch a place in the England squad, the same can hardly be said of the Universities game. Once again, the unfortunate player is faced with a clash of loyalties.

We have known for a long time that the leading players have too

much rugby. Tony Jordan, chairman of the London selectors, wrote to London clubs this month asking them to try wherever possible not to impose extra demands. This is not a new step, but the players themselves often feel that they must appear as often as possible to get themselves noticed and do so sometimes even when they are carry injuries.

It was pointed out recently to one player who will be at Twickenham tomorrow that he would actually harm his cause by playing in every game possible if the played badly. But that is a risk many will run for fear of losing ground to their rivals. It is the established players who can afford to lay down some of their own ground rules, for example they will play only one game a week and would prefer not to appear on the week-end before an international.

How many established players do England have at the moment? Wherever you go, you encounter technical administrators who say there is too much rugby in every game possible if the played badly. You do not learn skills in matches where, to take an extreme example, a wing may touch the ball two or three times only.

Perhaps these difficulties will come under discussion at today's meeting of the Rugby Football Union committee, which is to discuss the state of the game. It will be, I understand, an open-ended affair without a specific agenda, though it would be encouraging to believe that the Burgess Report will come under review.



The fates seem to be against those chosen to captain the RFU President's XV, who play England at Twickenham tomorrow (David Hands writes). Irvine, the former Scotland full back, who was the second choice as captain after the withdrawal of Rives, the French flanker, yesterday himself had to pull out of the game after straining a hamstring in training.

The side will now be led by Leslie (above), the Gales and Scotland flanker, with Howell Davies, of Bridgend and Wales, at full back. The appointment of Leslie, overlooked for the Lions tour in 1983, will be well received. Davies, capped four times last season, will join the squad for training at the Llanberis Club today, when they will work against a pack from the West London Institute at Borough Road.

The game is to be sponsored by Rothmans of Pall Mall, who launched the thirteenth edition of the Rothmans Rugby Union yearbook yesterday. Leslie is nominated as player of the year in the yearbook.

Colclough, the Wasps and England lock, is to lead the London division against the Australians on October 17 at Twickenham. Colclough stated his intention of retiring from international rugby last season, he has played once for Wasps second team this season.

"We are quite happy with the way our disciplinary procedure works", Ray Williams, secretary of the Welsh Rugby Union, said, "since the referee is the sole judge of fact, we accept that the player is guilty of the offence. The committee considers the referee's report and administers the punishment. The player, having seen the report, does not have the right of reply. We believe it correct to acknowledge this procedure. We have had cases of mistaken identity in the past."

"We take into account the nature and severity of the offence, and there is a sliding scale which we operate. The offence of three weeks, most probably it would be doubled for the second. The type of offence - a punch or a kick - is taken into account, as is the player's own record of misconduct. Persistent offenders have been suspended for six months. Last year a club suspended a player *sine die*."

The Welsh Rugby Union do not believe that a player should be punished twice. "We do accept, however," Mr Williams added, "that a player who is representing his country has a special responsibility to uphold the standards of the game. If a player is sent off immediately prior to the five nations championship he would not be considered for the national squad in it, then he would be removed."

Twickenham anniversary, page 8

Wales stay firm over punishment system

By Gerald Davies

Tim Waldron, of Neath, and Stuart Griffiths, of Newbridge, were sent off the field when the two teams met on Wednesday night. Were they to be in the same position as Steve Bainbridge, with claims to nationality, they would not suffer the same fate. Bainbridge, if he played his rugby in Wales, could still look forward, despite his sending-off, to a season of international rugby.

While the code of conduct is drawn up by the International Board, it is the responsibility of the individual unions to determine the extent of the punishment. In Bainbridge's case, with him playing in England, he is automatically suspended for 30 days. Further disciplinary action ensures that he will not play for England this season. Having tasted the addictive flavour of competition at the highest level, it is going to be a long season indeed.

The disciplinary committee in Wales would not have been so severe as to take that secondary action. Not yet, anyway. Normally, without an incoming touring team, a sending-off would not preclude a player from selection for the Welsh team chosen in January to play in the five nations championship.

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Twickenham anniversary, page 8

Los Angeles profits could be shared by Third World

From David Miller, Seoul

Members of the International Olympic Committee gathered here for the official opening tomorrow of South Korea's new stadium for the Olympic Games of 1988 - the kind of delivery schedule that British employers and unions find difficult to emulate - are anxious to get to work as soon as possible with the same regard as the Great American Olympic Cup.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, is to initiate negotiations to change the charter which will ensure that no future Olympic organizing committee can walk away with \$90m (£22m) or 60 per cent of the 1984 profits, which is what the US Olympic Committee is about to do under the peculiar and special contract between themselves, the City of Los Angeles and the IOC. It was only by this method that Lord Killanin, Samaranch's predecessor, was reluctantly to find a better way for the 1984 games. Samaranch said yesterday that he was determined to get the IOC to give every assistance and pay money to the Los Angeles organizing committee because we

thought they were financially in difficulties. On just one item, for the tickets they required, the IOC paid \$200,000.

There were provisions within the IOC charter for the distribution of profits - though this has not been a factor since 1948 - but they cannot be applied under the unique provisions of the contract made for 1984. The success of Peter Ueberroth's committee is proving to be something of a mixed blessing. Samaranch is hoping that Henry Jabar, the vice-president of the Los Angeles Committee, who is expected to arrive here, can help to devise a formula for such a distribution.

On the one hand, the financial success of the Games in Los Angeles is a substantial encouragement for the survival of the Olympics, proving that it is possible still to host the event in a capitalist country without suffering the heavy losses of

Montreal. Part of the reason for this year's substantial profit - about \$120m, the last time the Bank of England blinked at the downward exchange rate - is that ABC Television did not ask for a rebate because of the Soviet block boycott. The television ratings in the United States were successful beyond all expectations, because of American dominance, so that the budget of \$600m, only a third of Moscow's expenditure in 1980, was not exceeded, largely because of the six million spectators attending the various sports.

Against that, there is a suspicion that the LA committee may have over-pleaded their poverty in the restrictions which they placed on some normally standard facilities. As a private, non-profit company, with no state or federal taxation fund to fall back upon, the organizing committee had to be sure they broke the right side of the cost line. But \$150m the right side?

Those who complain that the United States is taking the lion's share of the surplus without remembering that without more than \$400m of US television and sponsorship money there would have been no Olympic Games this year.

Russians to visit S Korea

Seoul (Reuters) - Delegates from the Soviet Union, Hungary and Romania will attend the opening of the new Olympic stadium tomorrow, raising hopes that Moscow will not boycott the 1988 summer Games. They will be the first Russians to visit South Korea since a South Korean airliner with 269 people aboard was shot down by Soviet fighters.

South Korea does not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, but the Communist nations and Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, has acknowledged this could lead to problems for the 1988 Games. He said in a statement yesterday that the IOC's choice of Seoul for the Games was irrevocable.

South Korea has recently reopened contact with the Soviet Union with a view to avoiding a repetition of the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics. Mr Samaranch, who held talks with the Soviet sports leader, Marat Gromov, in Moscow last week, hopes to have by the end of the month the Russians will compete in Seoul.

Coe helping Britain prepare for Seoul

Sebastian Coe is to launch a Sports Council blueprint for success for the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, South Korea.

Coe, a Council member, who retained the 1500 metres title in Los Angeles, will invite representatives of all Olympic sports to a meeting in London later this year. The aim is to ensure they make the most effective use of funds when preparing for the next Games.

The plan was announced yesterday by Dick Jeeps, the chairman, when he presented the Council's annual report in London. In the four years leading up to Los Angeles, the Council provided cash grants totalling nearly £10m to Olympic sports for coaching, training, international travel and administration.

"Grants cannot be measured purely in terms of gold medals and Olympic records," Mr Jeeps said. "Success on the Olympic stage does give a tremendous boost to the development of sport right through to street level."

"We plan to let governing bodies and competitors have their say in a



Coe calling meeting

bid to improve our medal tally in Seoul."

The Sports Council wants to see its governing bodies take more positive action to counter drug abuse.

The Council's annual report stresses the need for "sport to take action against drug abuse rather than wait a government directive on the matter."

FOOTBALL

Milk Cup cash has the game hooked

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Whereas youths once roamed the streets of the nation in search of a game of football, the more misbegotten among them now go there to look for drugs. The sport they have left behind has become a game of money, and so the independent on money that many would not survive without injections of cash from generous sponsors.

The evidence was splattered in 32 different directions this week, from Newcastle to Portsmouth, from Blackburn to Gillingham. At the age of 24, the Milk Cup competition has grown to represent a piece of twisted logic, that the need for financial gain stands higher in the order of merit than the interests of spectators, whose pound notes once provided adequate support.

By seeding the second-round draw and playing ties over two legs, the League has eliminated drops of romance and knocked out the sense of fun. The Monday's match at Edgeley Park, for instance, was it not significant that for the visit of the reigning champions of England and Europe, the audience was expected to little more than 11,000?

Stockport County's followers knew that even if their fourth division side had realized a dream and beaten Liverpool, they would have returned at Anfield in a fortnight. An evening that might have tingled with excitement was instead wrapped in numbing inevitability. Stockport's compensation will be £2,500 from the Milk Marketing Board and a share of the two gates.

The cost to Liverpool might have been higher. Dalglish and Lawrenson were ruled out. Walsh was not fully fit and the risk of further injuries was inevitably increased during another domestic fixture that was squeezed into an already demanding schedule. Their European Cup tie against Lech Poznan on Wednesday will be their fifth game in a fortnight.

Maidstone players are accused by manager

Non-League football by Paul Newman

Bill Williams, the manager of Maidstone United, yesterday accused his team of being a "bunch of cowards" and threatened to make sweeping changes unless they quickly halt their slide down the Gola (formerly Alliance Premier) League table.

Maidstone, the league champions, are seventh from bottom after 10 games and are already 11 points behind the leaders, Wealdstone. They have taken only one point from five away games and on Wednesday night lost 4-0 at home to Dagenham. Last week they lost 4-1 away to the same opponents and 3-0 at Yeovil Town, who had lost all their eight previous matches.

Williams, in his fourth season at the club, said: "Over our last three games we have been at the lowest ebb since I came here. The players seem to think that because they are the champions they don't have to run around and get in where it hurts. You judge a team's character by their away form and the spirit that we have had over the last two seasons just isn't been there. We're going to have to do some rebuilding, especially in attack."

Maidstone introduced two new players at the start of the season. John Sille from Dagenham and Mark Hill from Wycombe Wanderers, who have replaced John Watson and Jon Moore

Maidstone face a severe test over the next month. Tomorrow they entertain Boston United, who on Tuesday inflicted Wealdstone's first defeat of the season, and their subsequent games are against Altrincham, Enfield and Nuneaton

John Mahony, Lie, former Wales international midfielder, has been appointed manager of Bangor City. Mahony, who was capped 51 times and made more than 500 Football League appearances for Crewe Alexandra, Stoke City, Middlesbrough and Swansea City, was forced to retire through injury two years ago and has since been coaching at Swansea.

Mahony succeeds Dave Elliott, who resigned after Bangor lost their first five matches of the season. Geoff Chapple, the manager who took Windsor and Eton from the Athenian League to the premier division of the Isthmian League, has resigned and taken over at Woking. Alf Coulton Windsor and Eton's coach, and Laurie Croker the former Watford player, have taken temporary charge of the team.

Chapple succeeds Bill Dodgin at Woking.

Boxing, Rugby League, Cricket and Volleyball, page 19

England's vice-captain prepares for India

Gatting should be well suited to wobble bowlers

Simon Barnes

What was the worst moment in the summer's Test matches? Well, it has to be admitted that the competition for that particular accolade is pretty intense. For all that, Mike Gatting's farewell appearance has to be fairly high on the list.

Gatting went for one in the first innings, leg-before to Marshall without playing a stroke. But in the second innings it seemed that, in his very last chance, he was actually coming good: 29 scored, an air of confidence about him. Then along came a straight one from Marshall. Up went the bat, out of barn's way, and the ball into pad, up went the umpire's finger and down went all Gatting's hopes. He was publicly revealed as the only man in the world with an Achilles heel that goes up to the knee.

It was getting close to time", he said. "It was a question of trying not to play at wide balls. And...well, I didn't play at a straight one." His disappointment was an intense one could not fail to share it. But he did not leave the Test arena: a broken man. He worked off his disappointment on every bowler on the county circuit, finished top of the averages with nearly 70, and had the season's highest score, 258.

There is one theory that Gatting is the finest player of medium pace wobble bowlers in the country. His achievements on the county circuit, and the fact that he is an immensely solid cricketer, have won him the post of vice-captain to David Gower on the winter trip to India: yet another last chance. And the theory continues that the land of the medium pace wobble bowlers will be like heaven for M.V. Gatting.

Gatting himself is sceptical. "Test cricket is always different. The bowling is better, the catching is better: everything is tuned a little higher. But that is not why I have failed." Note here that Gatting was substantially the only player for the professional sportsman: I failed. But you would expect someone with his looks to think in so uncompromising a way.

Superior attack

"It was not the difficulties of facing a superior attack. The failures were of my own making. If I could just put my finger on it... I tell myself it shouldn't be too much of a problem. I should be doing well. Perhaps it is the very desire for success that causes failure: the deadly wisdom of not wishing at the wide ones that leads to the left bat for the straight one."

"I don't get out like that in county cricket... but on the other hand, it doesn't matter how I get out, does it? Everyone knows that Gatting is good at batting. However, these days, the expression of the truth always carries the risk: 'at that level'."

It needed more than mere county batting excellence to get him back



Gatting: an enigma

into an England party. The fact that Gower likes to have this splendidly dependable chap to talk to between overs is also vital. As a batsman, Gatting might not have made it. As a vice-captain, he is a natural choice.

In truth, the rapport with Gower is more potential than established fact. Gatting has played Test matches under Gower's captaincy just three times: Faisalabad, Lahore, and Lord's. "He's the kind of man who likes to lead from the front, as he did at Lahore", Gatting said. "His ability as a player means that he commands respect from all of his players. And despite a disappointing season with the bat, he has lost neither his ability nor that respect."

Solid, dependable, loyal: Gatting is well cast as the man to play Horatio to Gower's Hamlet. Meanwhile, that dashing, impetuous, character I. T. Botham will not be playing Laertes in this production, and Gatting is in no doubt that he will be missed. "He's always likely to make something happen. But, as he is the first to admit, eight years of solid cricket have taken it out of him."

It is the combination of stunning form against ordinary bowling and his rapport with Gower that will give Gatting carry for Christmas. One can only hope that something will come of it: that they plot the downfall of the wobblemen, even though, after leading Middlesex for two seasons, Gatting still maintains he is a "beginner" at the captaincy business. And captaincy in the county championship, he said, makes very different demands from the job at Test level, where the responsibilities and the pressures are enormous: sometimes the problems themselves are more straightforward, the issues more clear-cut.

"In a county match," he said, "you must always be aware of where the other side is in the table, so you can, for example set a target that will tempt a poor side. With a side near the top, you must set a stiffer target - you know they will go for it. But in a Test match, there are no outside factors to consider. You just have to go out and beat them."

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GOLF: FALDO KEEPS ALIVE HOPE OF BRITISH SUCCESS

Nakajima sinks as sun rises again on ageless man in black

By Mitchell Pines

The astonishing Gary Player began another amazing episode in the world match-play championship, sponsored by Suntory, when he destroyed the Japanese golfer Tommy Nakajima five and four in the first round at Wentworth yesterday. Nick Faldo kept the hope of a first British victory flickering, as those of Howard Clark and Sam Torrance were extinguished, but it was Player who lit the blue touchpaper and ignited another four days of spontaneous excitement.

Nakajima, four times the match-play champion of Japan, retired gracefully to the land of the rising sun after 32 holes in which Player emphatically proved that the sun is a long way from setting on his charismatic career.

He arrived on the first tee, dressed to kill in his familiar all-black outfit, and with four successive birdies the South African immediately broke the resistance of an opponent 18 years his junior. Player will be 49 next month, but, as far as he

minded the championship, found himself compelled to inform his long-time friend that there would be no place this year for him at Wentworth. Player, however, had other ideas. He had spent most of 1982 and 1983, initially because of back trouble and later because he wanted time to "smell the roses", away from the game. He remained at home, with his family, on their farm, on the outskirts of Johannesburg. But this year he returned to the practice range. It required time to rediscover his former sharpness but there was no doubt that he was back in shape when he finished runner-up in the United States PGA championship. He knew then that he had earned another invitation to Wentworth.

Now Player faces an intriguing encounter against Greg Norman, the defending champion, and Faldo has an equally difficult task against Severiano Ballesteros.

Faldo looked far from happy with his game over the opening holes, in which Craig Stadler moved three-up, but he won three holes in succession from the ninth to level the match. Stadler regained the lead with a birdie at the 12th but it was the last time that the American was ahead.

Since Faldo single-putted seven times in eight holes from the ninth - including a monster of 50 feet at the 15th - it was hardly surprising that he should go into lunch three-up. Even so, Stadler contributed to his own downfall by losing the third hole to the battle after striking his second out of bounds at the 17th. He even gave the hole to Faldo who was still 70 yards from the green. The match went to the 34th but there was never any question of Faldo's superiority as he won three and two.

Clark, three-up after four holes against Corey Pavin, had beaten him. If it had been medal play, then Player would have been round in an astonishing 64. In 20 appearances at this championship, which includes a record five wins, he has never scored so low.

Yet earlier this summer Mark McCormack, the American businessman who master-



Remote control: Player wills his put towards the hole at the 12th green (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Torrance never managed to get his head in front against Toru Nakamura, of Japan, and he eventually lost, two and one.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	471	4	10	188	3
2	153	3	11	378	4
3	507	3	12	45	3
4	507	3	13	441	4
5	199	3	14	179	3
6	381	4	15	280	3
7	381	4	16	280	3
8	381	4	17	280	3
9	381	4	18	280	3

Out 5,261 58 In 5,261 57
Total yardage 6,946. Total par 72.

The Scot, however, threatened to escape until he thinned a wedge shot at the 17th in the afternoon when one down.

First round results
G Player (SA) bt T Nakajima (Jap) 5 and 4
C Pavin (US) bt H Clark (GB) 3 and 2
T Nakamura (Jap) bt S Torrance (GB) 2 and 1
N Faldo (GB) bt C Stadler (US) 3 and 2

Today's draw

1.30pm and 1.45pm G Norman (Aus) v G Player (SA)
2.15pm and 2.30pm S Torrance (GB) v C Pavin (US)
3.15pm and 3.30pm H Clark (GB) v T Nakamura (Jap)
3.45pm and 4.00pm N Faldo (GB) v C Stadler (US)

SHOW JUMPING

Miss Edgar makes her mark in style

By Jenny MacArthur

Maria Edgar, the 13-year-old daughter of Liz and Ted Edgar, best of top international riders including her mother to win yesterday's Sherpa Slakes at the Eboracshire Cup, a jumping competition at the Park Farm Eboracshire Centre, Northwood, in Middlesex.

Miss Edgar's win, her most impressive to date, came on the nine-year-old, Soft Touch, who was bought two months ago to hunt by her father. As he said after her performance: "There is no chance of hunting it now."

Yesterday's class was restricted to horses who have qualified for the Foxhunter and Grade C championships at Wembley, where Miss Edgar will ride with Soft Touch next week.

Before the jump-off Mrs Edgar, who was riding the Countess of Inchcape's five-year-old, Rapier, said she was going to take it slowly with her horse and asked her daughter what she was going to do. "I'm going to win," came the prompt reply, David Broome, Miss Edgar's coach, of her performance in the competition. "It's not just the fact she won it, it's the style in which she won it."

Her victory relegated to second place the professional rider, Geoff Glazard, with the impressive 17.3 hands high Penwood Brandon, a winner here on the first day. Alan Fazakerley was third on the six-year-old, Hysay.

Fazakerley had a hard climb to the top. He grew up in Manchester where his father is a postman and started his riding career aged seven at a riding school some 10 miles away. His father took him to the school each day after finishing his post round. Fazakerley's break came four years ago when he was asked to join John Whitaker's Yorkshire yard.

Seventeen horses went into the jump off in which Glazard set the standard to beat. Both Chris Pavey on Calypso, Maggy and Andy Austin, on Certain Style, came close to his time. Fazakerley completed a superb round to finish just 7/100th of a second short of Glazard's time.

Miss Edgar, who had taken a day off from Kingsley School, in Leamington Spa, to compete, rode last but one and received plenty of encouragement from the riders' stand.

Paul Crego, aged 21, has had his immediate future in show jumping secured with yesterday's announcement of his £30,000 a year sponsorship by Toshiba.

The contract is initially for two years. Paul, the son of the ex-Australian Olympic rider, Brian, has represented Great Britain as a junior and as a young rider and this year was a member of the senior British Nations Cup team.

RESULTS: The Sherpa Slakes 1, Soft Touch (M Edgar) 9 in 25.23; 2, Penwood Brandon (G Glazard) 9 in 25.33; 3, Jayway (A Fazakerley) 9 in 25.43. The Foxhunter Slakes 1, Hysay (A Fazakerley) 33 in 17.3; 2, Sea Pearl (M Pavey) 37 in 17.3; 3, Red Right (M Whitaker) 37.45.

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TENNIS: DAVIS CUP TIE IN THE BALANCE AT EASTBOURNE

Bell tolls for Shaw but Lloyd keeps Britain in contention

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Yugoslavia lead Britain 1-0 after the first day of their Davis Cup play-off at Eastbourne yesterday. Marco Ostja took three hours and three minutes to beat Stephen Shaw 5-7, 6-4, 9-7, 6-2. Then John Lloyd and Zlobodan Zivonjovic spent three hours reaching 6-4, 5-7, 7-5, 3-6, 5-3 (in terms of Lloyd) before play was suspended because of bad light.

This is one of four ties that will decide who goes down from the 16-nation world group to next year's inter-zonal qualifying competition. Four more ties will decide who moves up to replace them.

Meanwhile, the 1984 competition has reached its penultimate round with semi-finals between the United States and Australia at Portland, Oregon, and Sweden and Czechoslovakia at Bistad.

The young Yugoslavs do not fancy themselves as grass court players. Ostja and Zivonjovic nevertheless gave Australia a strenuously challenging first day at Perth in February and the form they eventually struck at Eastbourne yesterday - once apprehension had given way to a measure of assurance - was not as surprising as it would have been a year ago.

Shaw, making his Davis Cup debut, failed to build on the promise of an impressive start in which his service games were almost impregnable. He had a run of six service games that cost him only four points. Shaw then had a break point for a 3-1 lead in the second set, but lost four consecutive games and was never to reassess his authority.

Paul Crego, aged 21, has had his immediate future in show jumping secured with yesterday's announcement of his £30,000 a year sponsorship by Toshiba.

The contract is initially for two years. Paul, the son of the ex-Australian Olympic rider, Brian, has represented Great Britain as a junior and as a young rider and this year was a member of the senior British Nations Cup team.

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The match went Ostja's way partly because Shaw's serving declined, partly because Shaw lacked the experience to play the important points as well as he needed to, but chiefly because Ostja settled down, lost his inhibitions and played better and better as the match progressed.

Ostja found a solid and testing rhythm with his return, largely by taking the ball earlier and changing his arm. He also began to put more force into his serve.

Five times Ostja protested about line decisions in language that should have earned him a reprimand but did not. The last such protest, incorporating an obscenity, occurred in a game that gave him a critical break to 7 in the third set. By that time, Ostja was hitting freely and showing signs of cockiness. Shaw stayed with him until that 8-7 game but Ostja then asserted command.

The match had a series of odd asides: the Yugoslav captain massaging Ostja's shoulder, the British captain attending to Shaw's shoes with a wire brush, a 33-minute break for rain after the second set, the sounds of breaking glass, hammering and the tolling of a bell as Ostja romped through the last set.

Nor did the off-court absurdities end there. Lloyd and Zivonjovic went into action to the echoing accompaniment of pipe and drum band from the street outside, then saving points from within the premises. Meantime a spectator

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(one uses the noun loosely) was playing chess on his own.

No wonder Lloyd sometimes looked a little absent-minded. In any case, he has recently won so many matches that his concentration must be crying out for a rest. Zivonjovic, the youngest player in the tie, gave Lloyd early encouragement in that direction with some erratic if powerfully talented tennis.

Lloyd looked both smarter and sharper. He had a better idea of what was going to happen and what should be done about it.

Suddenly, though, Zivonjovic made all the pieces fit, and reminded us that he beat Lloyd in one of the two matches they played on hard courts in August. The rest of the match was a blazing duel in which an inch or so this way or that, gave one man or the other a fleeting advantage. The thunder of red-blooded Davis Cup tennis echoed around the stadium in fading light before play was halted for the night.

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FLYING TO THE WORLD

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.30 Cerevis AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Solina Scott and Nick Rose. News from *Debbie Rix* at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.30; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; gardening advice at 7.25 and 8.00; and horoscopes at 8.25.

9.00 Cavalcade. Part two of the documentary about the preparations for a performance before Princess Alexandra of Kent. *Cavalcade* by an amateur and professional cast at Farnham's Redgrave Theatre. 6.50 *Cavalcade* 30 Play School.

10.50 International Golf. Coverage of the first 18 holes in the second round of the Suntory World Matchplay Championship. Introduced by Harry Carpenter from the Wentworth Golf Club. The commentators are Peter Alliss, Clive Clark, Bruce Critchley, Alex Hay and Mark McCormack.

12.30 News After Noon with Michael Sullivan and Christopher Lowe. The weather details come from Jim Bacon. 12.57 Regional News from BBC and SE1 only. Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes a report on how Vietnamese refugees are coping with life in Britain. Plus Peter Seabrook's gardening advice. 1.45 *The Flamingo*.

2.00 Racing from Ascot. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of three races - the Queensway Harlequin Stakes for Apprentices (2.15); the Queensway Carpet Stakes (2.45); and the Big 'O' Stakes (3.25). 3.45 Regional News (not London).

3.50 Play School, presented by Stuart McGugan. 4.10 *Mighty Mouse* (R).

4.15 Beat the Teacher. Inter-school quiz series. 4.30 *Harvest*. Tony Hunt and Gabrielle Bradshaw explain how to make pictures in metal.

4.50 Stopped. Kathy Taylor talks to Kit Houghton, Equestrian Photographer of the Olympic Games; and Suzanne Dando tries gliding. The last in the series. 5.15 *Cockfield*. A new series begins with guests Chas and Dave, Basil Brush and the Wazleys. 5.58 Weather.

6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 London Plus.

6.50 Blankety Blank. Les Dawson's guests this week are Dana, Windsor Davies; Bobby D'Amico, Sabine Franklyn, Don Maclean and Linda Nolan.

7.25 'Alo! Alo! Alo!' Comedy series about reluctant resistance worker, Rene, who, this week, is captured by the Germans while he and his associates are trying to immobilise a railway line (Ceebs titles).

8.00 Bergerac. A political murder mystery, a problem for the Jersey detective. Starring John Nettles (R) (Ceebs titles).

9.00 News.

9.15 Films: Tarzan, the Ape Man (1981) starring Richard Harris and Bo Derek. The first showing on British television of the version of Edgar Rice Burroughs' fantasy which brought him to the attention of the writer's estate. Produced by Bo Derek and directed by her husband.

11.15 News headlines.

11.15 Walking in Las Vegas. A documentary about how an American gambler tested his own blackjack system at one of the best known gambling casinos (R).

12.05 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Joyce Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; angling advice at 6.46 and 8.29; the weekend's best buys at 8.43; advice on retirement at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 News headlines. 9.30 *For Schools: The Life of a West Indian boy*. 9.47 How we used to live. 10.08 Health matters. 10.26 How people make their views known. 10.48 Physics. 1.05 What parents do when their children are at school. 11.22 The Sea Green Man (2). 11.30 The Western Front of The First World War.

12.00 Chortle and the Wheelies (R). 12.10 *Reinbow: Learning with puppets* (Oracle). 12.30 *Afternoon News*. The last programme in the series examines the year 2000 as a turning point in planetary consciousness.

1.00 News at One. 1.20 *Thames News*.

1.30 Film: The Masquerader (1933) starring Ronald Colman. The story of John Loder, a man who is an exact likeness of Sir John Chichester, an infirm parliamentarian. Loder agrees to take his place in the House but, unfortunately, Loder also takes for Chichester's wife. Directed by John Gilling. 1.55 *That's My Dog*. A quiz for canines and their owners. 3.25 *Thames News* headlines. 3.30 *Sons and Daughters*.

4.00 Raincoat. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 *Tower*. 4.25 *Inspector Gadget*. 4.30 *Adventure of a biopic policeman*. 4.50 *Time to Time*. John Huntley takes another look at what it was like living in the past (Oracle titles page 170). 5.15 *Blockbusters*.

5.45 News. 6.00 *The 6 O'Clock Show*.

7.00 Candid Camera. Highlights from the American version of the embarrassing tricks programme.

7.30 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right. Another edition of the card game show.

8.00 Me and My Girl. Comedy series about an advertising man, widowed with a young daughter, and his partner. This week they think they have found a chocolate bar without (Oracle titles page 170).

8.30 We Love TV. Introduced by Gloria Hunniford. Television knowledge game between a celebrity team, this week, Nicholas Parsons and Marys Hughes and a team of viewers, Gloria Ellis from Cheshire and Danny O'Connell of Nottingham. The celebrity guest is Joni Peirce (Oracle titles page 170).

9.00 Match. This week the Fleet Street cricket reporter covers a suspended sentence, thanks to two bribed policemen who later call round at the young man's house and discover crates of vodka, stolen, say the two policemen, a few days earlier (Oracle titles page 170).

10.00 News at Ten.

10.30 The Making of Modern London. Gavin Weightman with the story of how the suburbs grew.

11.00 The Flash of Lightning. Clive James returns to his homeland, Inverclyde (R).

12.00 Around Midnight. The first of a new chat-show series presented by Auberon Waugh and Janet Street-Porter. Their guests are Martin Amis and Philip Salmon.

12.45 Rock Concert. Toyah performs at London's Rainbow Theatre.

1.35 Night Thoughts.



Sara Sugarman: A Taste of Honey (BBC2, 2.30pm)

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Telling Time. Computers in the Classroom. 6.55 Images and Information. 7.20 *Oil - Where from Next?* 7.45 *Science, Brain and Behaviour*. Ends at 8.10.

8.00 Cerevis.

8.30 Daytime on Two: Darwin and evolution. 8.52 Part two of *Badger* (R). 10.15 Maths: The examination of *solids*. 11.00 *The Passants' Revolt*. 11.22 Glasgow since Victorian times. 11.44 *Attending an interview*. 12.05 *Using computers*.

12.30 The electronic office. 12.55 The influence of economic theorists in Britain. 1.30 *For the mentally handicapped*. 1.38 *Urban wildlife*. 2.00 Why does Paula want to escape from the assessment centre? 2.30 Part one of a new three-episode production of *Shelagh Delaney's A Taste of Honey* (see Choice).

3.00 Golf and Racing from Ascot. Coverage of the Suntory World Matchplay Championship. Plus the Queensway Furniture Stakes (3.35).

4.55 Weekend Outlook. A preview of the Open University programmes to be seen this weekend.

5.00 Community Theatre. An Open University production that examines the aims of two theatre companies - the World and Action Theatre Group and the Cartoon Archetype Slogan Theatre.

5.25 News summary with subtitles.

5.30 Championship Darts. Highlights of last night's quarter final matches in the British Professional Championship.

5.50 Good Looking! Stephen Bayley talks to four British designers - David Salter, Nick Butler, Ken Grange and Michael Paters - about the ways they have shaped the public's lives.

6.00 Tell the Truth presented by Graham Garden. The panel of Giles Brindley, Anne Diamond, Judith Hann and Jack Tinker has to discover which one of three people is telling the truth.

6.30 In Search of Paradise. The series traces the history of gardening continues with film from Cordoba, Granada, the Alhambra and the Alcazar (R).

7.00 Reggae. The American version of the British comedy hit, *The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin*.

7.30 Food for Thought. Marion Rose examines the changes in Britain's agriculture industry over the past three decades.

8.00 Tube Extra: David Bowie - Jazzing for Blue Jeans. The television premiere of the singer's new film. Plus a preview of a new series of *The Tube*.

11.50 Film: Remember My Name (1978) starring Geraldine Chaplin as a woman released from prison after a 12 year sentence, determined to disrupt the new life of her former husband. Directed by Alan Rudolph.

1.30 Closedown.

● FREUD (BBC2, 9.25pm) tonight invites you to wade through some very deep and murky waters, and you will need to keep your wits about you if you don't want to go under or lose your way. During this episode (three more to go), David Suchet's Freud - an intelligent, passionate and compassionate performance that, with each passing week, has continued to offer new insights into the personality of the father of psychoanalysis - has a line about an intricate money being transformed into common unappetising. I gather that some of my colleagues, who are feeling groggy from having to sit in on a succession of dissections of the mind, are beginning to feel that this sentiment is affecting them personally. I must admit to being totally fascinated by it all while

CHOICE

understanding only half of it.

● You will not get much out of BBC Television's new, three-part adaptation of *Shelagh Delaney's* stage play *A Taste of Honey* (BBC2, 2.30pm) if you keep on comparing it with Tony Richardson's 1961 movie. Gone for one thing is the gritty visual poetry of Walter Lassally's black-and-white photography. Gone, for another thing, is the heartbeating intensity of the short burst of happiness reflected in the eyes of Rita Tushingham as the teenager forced to grow up before her time. Retained, fortunately, is Miss Delaney's dialogue. You would not expect it to be as vividly evocative of the 'kitchen sink' films and plays of the 1950s as it was, but its

characteristic mixture of aloe juice and honey has not lost all its potency, and Sara Sugarman's Jo is everything it should be (and it is a big 'if') you can push Miss Tushingham's Jo out of your memory.

● Radio highlights: *Galini* conducting the London Philharmonia in two Brahms symphonies, the No 2 and the No 4 (Radio 3, 7.30pm and 8.30); the KALIDOSCOPE interview with David Hare, playwright and Associate director of the National Theatre (Radio 4, 8.45pm); and Professor David Marquand's attempt, in distinguished company, to find a cure for Britain's economic ills in the POLITICS OF INNOVATION (Radio 3, 9.30pm).

Peter Davalle.

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1.30 Closedown.

CHANNEL 4

6.00 Alice. Linda Lavin stars in another episode from the life of the widowed Alice, earning a living and a laugh at a Phoenix, Arizona, diner, at the same time bringing up a teenage child.

6.30 The Addams Family. The ghoulies are chosen by representatives of an unfriendly nation to depict an American family.

6.50 Trak Trak. The final programme of the series comes from Knebworth Park in Hertfordshire where the producers of the competition, King Henry VIII School, Aberystwyth, face a guest team made up of experts in all the events that have appeared on the series.

7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons. Includes a report from Trevor McDonald in New York on the day President Reagan meets the Russian Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko.

7.30 Right to Reply. The producer of the Channel Four News programme on heroin replies to criticism that it was 'terrifying and irresponsible'.

8.00 A Week in Politics presented by Peter Jay. There is a report on political significance of acid rain and of the pressures on the government from the Common Market countries and its own backbenchers to put a stop to its production; a preview with Roy Hattersley who sets the scene for next week's Labour Party conference; and the results of a poll of Labour voters on their attitudes to the party's policies.

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Radio 4

On long waves, 1 denotes stereo on VHF.

6.00 News Briefing: Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping. 6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News summary. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.

8.45 Reunion and True by Desmond Lowland. (final episode). Read by Norman Jones. 8.57 Weather. 9.00 News.

9.00 Desert Island Discs. The castaway is Alfred Eddard, the photographer who has covered many important stories for Life Magazine (R).

9.45 The Financial World Tonight. 10.00 News. 10.05 International Assignment. 10.30 Morning Story: 'Autumn Crochet' by David Hare. Read by Hugh Downs.

10.45 Daily Service. 11.00 Analysis (R). 11.05 Natural Selection. Joe Hanson on the dromedary.

11.00 News. You and Yours. Top of the Pops. First Round. 11.15 *Midweek*. 11.25 *News*. 11.30 *Midweek*. 11.45 *News*. 11.55 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.05 *News*. 12.10 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.20 *News*. 12.25 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.35 *News*. 12.40 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 12.50 *News*. 12.55 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.05 *News*. 1.10 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.20 *News*. 1.25 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.35 *News*. 1.40 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 1.50 *News*. 1.55 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.05 *News*. 2.10 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.20 *News*. 2.25 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.35 *News*. 2.40 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 2.50 *News*. 2.55 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.05 *News*. 3.10 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.20 *News*. 3.25 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.35 *News*. 3.40 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 3.50 *News*. 3.55 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.05 *News*. 4.10 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.20 *News*. 4.25 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.35 *News*. 4.40 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.50 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.05 *News*. 5.10 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.20 *News*. 5.25 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.35 *News*. 5.40 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 5.50 *News*. 5.55 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.05 *News*. 6.10 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.20 *News*. 6.25 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.35 *News*. 6.40 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.50 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.05 *News*. 7.10 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.20 *News*. 7.25 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.35 *News*. 7.40 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.50 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.05 *News*. 8.10 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.20 *News*. 8.25 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.35 *News*. 8.40 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.50 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.05 *News*. 9.10 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.20 *News*. 9.25 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.35 *News*. 9.40 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 9.50 *News*. 9.55 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.05 *News*. 10.10 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.20 *News*. 10.25 *News*. 10.30 *News*. 10.35 *News*. 10.40 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 10.50 *News*. 10.55 *News*. 11.00 *News*. 11.05 *News*. 11.10 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.20 *News*. 11.25 *News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.35 *News*. 11.40 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 11.50 *News*. 11.55 *News*. 12.00 *News*. 12.05 *News*. 12.10 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.20 *News*. 12.25 *News*. 12.30 *News*. 12.35 *News*. 12.40 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 12.50 *News*. 12.55 *News*. 1.00 *News*. 1.05 *News*. 1.10 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.20 *News*. 1.25 *News*. 1.30 *News*. 1.35 *News*. 1.40 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 1.50 *News*. 1.55 *News*. 2.00 *News*. 2.05 *News*. 2.10 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.20 *News*. 2.25 *News*. 2.30 *News*. 2.35 *News*. 2.40 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 2.50 *News*. 2.55 *News*. 3.00 *News*. 3.05 *News*. 3.10 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.20 *News*. 3.25 *News*. 3.30 *News*. 3.35 *News*. 3.40 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 3.50 *News*. 3.55 *News*. 4.00 *News*. 4.05 *News*. 4.10 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.20 *News*. 4.25 *News*. 4.30 *News*. 4.35 *News*. 4.40 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.50 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.00 *News*. 5.05 *News*. 5.10 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.20 *News*. 5.25 *News*. 5.30 *News*. 5.35 *News*. 5.40 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 5.50 *News*. 5.55 *News*. 6.00 *News*. 6.05 *News*. 6.10 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.20 *News*. 6.25 *News*. 6.30 *News*. 6.35 *News*. 6.40 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.50 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.00 *News*. 7.05 *News*. 7.10 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.20 *News*. 7.25 *News*. 7.30 *News*. 7.35 *News*. 7.40 *News*. 7.45 *News*. 7.50 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.00 *News*. 8.05 *News*. 8.10 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.20 *News*. 8.25 *News*. 8.30 *News*. 8.35 *News*. 8.40 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.50 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.00 *News*. 9.05 *News*. 9.10 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.20 *News*. 9.25 *News*. 9.30 *News*. 9.35 *News*. 9.40 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 9.50 *News*. 9.55 *News*. 10.00 *News*. 10.05 *News*. 10.10 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.20 *News*. 10.25 *News*. 10.30

